

THE
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[3, of Vol. 19.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE object of this paper is to give a greater currency to an ingenious communication from Mr. Walker, of Lynn, inserted in Mr. Nicholson's Journal on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts, "On a mode of increasing the quantity of light afforded by candles and of obviating the necessity for snuffing them;" and also to furnish your readers with a simple contrivance which I have found it necessary to adopt with candles used after Mr. Walker's mode, both for the common purpose of reflecting the light, and also for the removal of an obstacle to the use of them, which I found to be very considerable.

Mr. Walker states, that "common or mould candles, placed in candlesticks made for the purpose, so as to form an angle of thirty degrees with the perpendicular, require no snuffing, and give a steady and uniform light, without the least smoke. These effects are thus produced. When a candle burns in an inclined position, most part of the flame rises perpendicularly from the upper side of the wick. As the end of the wick projects beyond the flame, it meets with the air, and is completely burnt to ashes: hence it is rendered incapable of acting as a conductor to carry off any part of the combustible matter in the form of smoke."

By this spontaneous mode of snuffing, several material objects are attained. The candle gives an uniformly bright and steady light, instead of that fluctuating light occasioned by the application of the snuffers, and which is generally held to be highly prejudicial to the sight. The volume of light is larger and more brilliant, which, from the candle being in this inclined position, while the flame tends perpendicularly, will readily be conceived, as the flame is thereby less encumbered with the wick. Its brilliancy, too, may be farther increased by a greater degree of inclination. It is scarcely necessary to

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observe, that the combustion proceeds the quicker in proportion as the inclination is greater. From the experiments which I have made, I should consider an angle of forty degrees with the perpendicular as the maximum of inclination, beyond which several considerable inconveniencies would occur; and I should take 25 degrees as the minimum of inclination, less than which does not sufficiently expose the point of the wick to the action of the air.

By those who are much in the habit of reading or writing by candle light, it will also be esteemed no inconsiderable addition to the advantages already mentioned, that the trouble of seeking and applying the snuffers is superseded. A candle of common size, in a vertical position, requires the application of the snuffers forty-five times during its complete consumption.

But I found, Sir, an obstacle to the adoption of Mr. Walker's plan, which, from the inclined position of the candle, it did not immediately occur to me by what means to counteract. Any agitation of the air of the room, occasioned either by the opening or shutting of a door, or by the quick passage of a person near the candle, caused the melted tallow to run over, or, in more familiar language, caused the candle to gutter; which, with the candle in this position, became an insuperable bar to the use of it.

For the prevention of this inconvenience, I have had a wire skeleton-shade adapted to a rod bearing the same inclination as the candle, and which at bottom joins the candlestick in an horizontal line of about two inches, terminating in a nozzle fitting that of the candlestick. The distance of this rod from the candlestick, or, which is the same thing, the length of the foot or horizontal line, is of course to be determined by the distance between the two circles which form the upper and lower apertures of the shade.—It may serve, perhaps, more familiarly to describe this part of the apparatus, to state, that

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that it bears a perfect resemblance to the two first strokes of the *written* figure 4; and the third stroke, if carried up as high as the first, and made sloping instead of upright, will very well represent the situation of the candle.

When a strong light, for the purposes of reading or writing, be required, a white silk or paper may be used, as is common, over the skeleton; but when it be required that the light should be dispersed over the room, a glass of a similar shape may be adopted, for the purpose of preventing the flame from being influenced by any agitation of the air of the room. If the upper circle of the shade be four inches in diameter, the apex of the flame will be within it during more than half the time of the complete consumption of the candle; the shade will not, therefore, require adjusting for the purpose of preventing injury to the silk, or whatever else may be used over the skeleton, more than once during that time.

Being myself much averse to the interruptions which a candle used in a vertical position occasions, and which, though short, may, under some circumstances, be highly vexatious, I wish to extend to others a benefit which I prize rather highly.—Your insertion of the foregoing will therefore, Sir, much oblige your constant reader,

ELUCUBRATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately had an opportunity of inspecting the earlier numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine, I was much surprised to find that they consisted almost entirely of extracts from, or abstracts of, the various newspapers published in the month. Disgusted with the perpetual repetition of old politics, now forgotten, and impudent scurrility, long since consigned to oblivion, I soon shut up the book, and thought no more on the subject. But looking into Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, I observed a letter from him to Mr. Cave, the then editor of the Magazine, dated the 25th of November, 1734 (2d vol. page 63, of the 8vo edit.), containing the outlines of a plan for the extension of the subjects, towards which he offered his assistance. He justly remarks, that "the current wit of the month, if brought to the standard of true criticism, will be in a very small compass," and proposes to admit "original poems and inscriptions, dissertations in English

or Latin, criticisms on authors ancient or modern, forgotten pieces worth preserving, or valuable essays on miscellaneous subjects." Mr. Cave acceded to the proposal; and it is universally known, that Johnson supplied the Magazine with many valuable papers. It therefore appears, that the Doctor has the sole merit of planning, executing, and establishing, this species of periodical miscellanies, which, by recording single discoveries, preserving valuable essays and poems, and offering a field for important discussions, has rendered such eminent services to the cause of science and literature, and which will, with your permission, give me an opportunity of asserting a just claim to the gratitude of the public on behalf of that extraordinary man, who, in his services on the important subjects of philosophy, biography, philology, and especially in criticising, illustrating, improving, and diffusing polite literature, has never had an equal. I am, &c.

ŒDIPUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A RECENT tour through different counties has but too frequently and forcibly called to my mind the neglected state of many of the endowed free-schools in the county and other towns of England, in general noble institutions, and calculated, by the original regulations of the founder, if these were properly enforced, to diffuse virtuous knowledge and principles among the great body of the community, who might otherwise be neglected in these points. Without doubt, a number, and, I should still hope, the greater number, are filled by zealous teachers, who, actuated by pure and disinterested motives, fulfil the end of the institutions, by instructing the youth under their charge with as much assiduity and tenderness as if their income depended upon their attention; but, beyond dispute, many of them have been given to men who looked only to the yearly salary, and who, if their predecessors had not done before the same thing, have used the speediest means, either by neglect or harsh treatment, to prevent all those entitled to the benefit of the institution from availing themselves of it. I think we may observe this to be particularly the case where the masters are not restrained from taking other pupils besides those on the foundation of the school; these latter are neglected, as the salary for their education

cation accrues to the master whether he be diligent or not in their improvement ; while his attention is directed to increase the number of those pupils for whose education he is separately paid. Provided he receives the stipulated salary, he is careless how he earns it ; and if we inquire into the history of many a large school, we shall find, that, although the master receives the salary, not one of his pupils is taught by him gratuitously, according to the original spirit of the institution, and that it is a free-school only in name ; all that class of the rising generation, for whose use it was originally instituted, being entirely debarred from its benefit. Some masters, who are otherwise independent of teaching, or are, perhaps, little capable of it, enjoy the salary at the expence and trouble only of hiring a man to ring the bell in the morning, and open the door of the school, which no boy is ever seen to enter, from its being known that no attention would be paid to his instruction ; that he would be so harshly treated as to prevent his profiting by it ; that, instead of becoming the pupil, he would be made the menial servant of the master ; or, it may be, that no master would attend to give any instruction at all.

Nay, outrages, as I have been well informed, have, in more instances than one, been committed upon the property of the endowment. To some of them were attached chapels for the regular performance of holy service to the pupils or other people supported by the same or allied charitable institutions. These have been converted, from their original sacred purpose, to kitchens and eating-rooms. I believe, Mr. Editor, I am not a very superstitious man ; but I cannot behold without some degree of indignation such a perversion of sacred places and purposes.—The very frequent repetition of prayers which was used when some of these endowments took place, may now be thought useless, and filling up time which might be better employed in active instruction ; but are not youth to be at least weekly carried into the sublime and worship-inspiring Gothic hall, which has been consecrated to devotion for hundreds of years, and there made familiar with that true and humble devotion which becomes man ? And if almshouses for the old are connected with the institution, are we not bound, besides providing for their earthly subsistence, to give them an opportunity, now that they are unable to perform the active duties of this

world, to employ the evening of their life in looking forward to a better day ?

The founders of these institutions, foreseeing that they might get into the hands of self-interested persons, careless of performing their duty, have endeavoured, in some cases, to guard against this neglect, by appointing regular visitors to controul the management of the school. These are generally the members of the corporation of the place, and who are also commonly the donors of the living ; and I should hope that these bodies in general place properly-qualified and conscientious teachers in such situations. If it ever happen otherwise, should it not also be the duty of the church to watch over these seminaries of the young ? And have not the Bishops full power to enforce their good management in their respective dioceses ? It is the nature of the human mind to be strongly affected by novelty ; and to neglect for new and less useful, older and perhaps more important designs. We every day hear of new institutions to promote the instruction and other comforts of the lower classes of the community, while the most useful ones are allowed to drop for want of support, or to be diverted by the unprincipled to their own advantage for want of being looked into.—We have heard and viewed of late but too much of revolutionary anarchy ; but it is not such neglect of the rising generation, especially of that class to promote whose instruction aid and encouragement are required—it is not, I would maintain, the leaving their minds in ignorance, and holding out to them an example of selfish indolence and want of principle, that will put a stop to these excesses, and preserve subordination and moral regularity in society. Our forefathers, in forming these institutions, clearly saw that knowledge extended to all ranks, was the great stay and support of every civil constitution, and the best promoter of the riches and prosperity of a kingdom ; but we, in this enlightened age, seem to think that knowledge has got too much abroad, and that it is proper to confine it to a few academics, who, passing their time in indolence and luxury, are to receive a large emolument for withholding its current from being regularly diffused over the land, and watering every breast with its placid streams.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SINCERUS.

Wilts, Feb. 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN enjoying the serene and delightful weather last Sunday afforded, in the fields near my own house, my attention was suddenly arrested by the extraordinary appearance of what is called gossamer. The whole surface of the grass was overlaid with innumerable silvery hairs from one blade to another, which were perceptible only between the observer and the declining sun. The effect, as vibrating with the breeze, was beautiful, and reminded me of the line of light reflected by the moon on the surface of a placid sea. I skitted the field (of eleven acres), and crossed it in every direction; it was uniformly the same, even to a piece of ground (about an acre) which was dry on the preceding day; thence proving clearly that the work was completed in a single night. I should most certainly have pursued my observations in the adjoining fields; but so delicate was the texture of this net-work, that without the sun it was imperceptible, and that was now down.—That I am indebted to a little insect for this singular and beautiful phenomenon, I guess will be the general opinion; but is it not almost incredible, that so laborious a business should be thus accomplished? And why should these creatures be so remarkably active on that particular night?

There is a very entertaining account of an appearance in some respects similar, observed by Mr. White, in page 323, vol. i. of his *Natural History of Selborne*. His narrative is even more surprising; but as, in most respects, it is different, the very ingenious conjecture he has formed will not apply, though doubtless both effects originated in the same cause.

I am, &c.

W. B.

Near Guildford, Feb. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE little work quoted by *Academicus* (page 8, No. 125), was republished in 1732, under the title of *Microcosmography*; or, a Piece of the World discovered in Essays and Characters.—The preface mentions “six editions between 1628 and 1631, without any author’s name to recommend it.” The author is represented to have been “Dr. John Earle, of Christ Church and Merton Colleges, Oxford, tutor to Prince Charles in 1643, elected one of the Assembly of Divines, but refused to act, and successively Bishop of Worcester and Salisbury; a very

genteel man, yet religious, and a contemner of the world; in his youth an excellent orator and poet, in his advanced years an admirable preacher and disputant. He attended the Court when they retired to Oxford from the plague, and died there Nov. 17, 1665, in the 65th year of his age.”

The *Microcosmography* was also reprinted at Salisbury in 1786, with the omission of a few of the characters and the preface, but with an advertisement referring to Walton’s *Life of Hooker* (p. 215) and Wood’s *Athen. Oxon.* (v. ii.) for an account of Bishop Earle and his performance. In a copy of this edition which belonged to the late Mr. Wakefield, he has written the following judgment of these Essays—that they are—“after the manner of Theophrastus; and with an execution at least equal to their exemplar.”

I am sorry to find, by the postscript to Mr. Capel Lofft’s letter (page 34), that the article in your obituary which occasioned my former letter, was written by that gentleman, from whom I could not differ upon any subject without great reluctance. I am quite unacquainted with Mr. Lofft’s sources of information on the point in question. My own information was derived from the assurances of Mr. Wakefield’s family, an intimate knowledge of his concerns during the period of his acquaintance with the late Mr. Brand Hollis, and an examination of his letters and papers, in conjunction with my friend Mr. Arnold Wainwright, for the purpose of our publication of his *Memoirs*. On these authorities I have been confident that Mr. Hollis never had the least claim to be considered as a patron of Mr. Wakefield’s literary labours, which I naturally suppose to be intended by being “a subscriber to his works,” when this is stated as a fact worthy of public memorial. If, however, your valuable correspondent should still believe his account to be “substantially and literally” exact, and will name any competent authority for attributing to his friend such an honourable distinction, I shall most readily acknowledge myself corrected. Indeed I shall be obliged to Mr. Lofft for no small gratification, if he can authorize me to consider a departed acquaintance as a greater proficient in that science of rare attainment, “the use of riches,” than I ever apprehended from personal observation of the late Mr. Hollis, or the concurring opinion of all his associates whom I have heard mention the subject.

Requesting

Requesting your indulgence for this additional intrusion upon a question in which so few of your readers can feel any interest,
I remain, &c.

J. T. RUTT.

Hackney, Feb. 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE pathetic tale intitled the Winter Piece is well known. I have sent it you translated into Latin, in hexameter verse, and will thank you to insert it in your valuable Magazine.

W. H. R.

Birmingham, Feb. 10, 1805.

CANTILENA HYEMALIS.

Vesper erat campis, et nix hyemosa ruebat,
Stridebat Aquilo, per loca mæsta situ;
Hæc incerta viæ peregrabat sola puella,
Infantemque premens, cepit acerba quæri:
Heu pater ille ferus, natæ qui tecta negavit,
Et fera quæ vidit talia, mater erat,
Et fera vis venti est, quæ sic mea pectora tundi-
dit,
At mihi qui nummos prætulit, ille magis.
Parvule mi taceas, gremio renovesque calo-
rem,
Ah! nescit genitor, nos mala quanta pre-
munt,
Si nostros sciret, durus licet, ille dolores,
Vix hyemem miseros lædere vellet acrem.
Blandule væ friges, gratus calor ossa relinquit,
Suscitet ex oculis fervida gutta meis;
Fervida gutta fluit, sed congelat aura fluen-
tem,
Ah nunc infelix, orbaque mater ego.
Jam nive congestâ misero prolabitur exspes,
Infandumque gemit, quod dolor intus agit;
Tum lateri natum apponens, atque oscula
figens,
Suscipit et flecît, morte gravata, caput.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BEING a constant peruser of the Monthly Magazine, I observe, in the last number, a correspondent wishes to be informed at what period leeches were first made use of. Themison, a physician of Laodicea, who flourished a little before Celsus, in the beginning of the first century, was the first who took notice of leeches. How nearly eighteen centuries should have elapsed since the discovery of these truly useful animals, and, "till lately, been almost unnoticed, is astonishing;" but, happily for mankind, their beneficial effects, and utility on the human system, are now more generally known.

The curious may consult Gesner, Schroder, and Stahl, on leeches.

W. H. R.

Birmingham, Feb. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE just read, with much pleasure, in the Oracle, the following paragraph:—"Miss Holcroft, we understand, has recently employed her pen in the translation of Count Alfieri's famous Italian tragedy of Filippo." From some little effusions of Miss Holcroft's Muse which I have seen, I will venture to augur, that Alfieri will receive justice at her hands. After she shall have dispatched Filippo, I hope she will be induced to undertake a version of Don Garzia, which, from the account of it given in Hist. Mem. on Italian Tragedy, must be a drama of strong interest. But perhaps there are no Italian tragedies better deserving the notice of Miss Holcroft than those of the Abbate Monti. Of these tragedies an edition, I believe, with *Penimenti*, was lately published at Rome. But on this, as well as any other subject relating to the Italian drama, I presume the author of the work mentioned above, would, if consulted, gladly afford Miss Holcroft every information in his power.

Before I take leave of the Italian Muse, I shall beg leave to express an hope that some person qualified for the undertaking will ere long render the beauties of the Arcadia of Sannazaro accessible to the mere English reader. This famous pastoral, which gave birth to the Arcadia of Sir P. Sidney, and the Arcadian Academy of Rome, has many intrinsic charms to recommend it to the notice of the public. The account of the subterraneous journey, towards the end, is highly interesting.—Should not some future editor of Pope's Pastorals consider whether or not the Swan of Twickenham had any obligations to the Neapolitan bard? While he was editing the Latin poetry of Sannazaro, he probably formed an acquaintance with all his other works. But so many years have elapsed since I read the Arcadia, that my surmise may be totally unfounded.

While I sauntered this morning on the banks of the Dee, with Cowper's Task in my hand, it occurred to me, that the story of Misagathus, which is related in the 5th book, is probably founded in fact. The tale certainly begins more in the

the manner of a real narrative than a feigned story.

Where England, stretch'd towards the setting
sun,

Narrow and long, o'erlooks the western
wave,

Dwelt young Misagathus.

If this hint should lead to the discovery
of the supposed fact, I shall rejoice at my
having thrown it out.

Chester, Feb. 4, 1805.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH the Monthly Magazine has not hitherto been particularly distinguished for communications which more peculiarly relate to improvements in nautical science, yet, as I am persuaded that many of your readers, in the widely diffused extent of its circulation, will not be displeased with such communications, permit me to request your insertion of the following brief description of a newly-invented sextant, for taking celestial observations, and of some essential improvements which have been recently made in the construction of the mariner's compass, particularly of the azimuth-compass, which is made use of in determining the variation of the magnetic-needle at sea. It would be superfluous for me to attempt a description of the great importance of these instruments to the navigator. It would be equally so to describe the numerous defects to which they are subject, and the considerable errors in determining a ship's place, which are sometimes experienced by the most expert and scientific observers, in consequence of unknown errors of the sextant, as well as of those which are found in the reckoning in consequence of defects in the compass.

The methods of determining the longitude, the effect of the genius and labours of a number of distinguished men, particularly of our own country, have been carried to a wonderful degree of accuracy; and the precepts which have been detailed, with so much judgment, science, and clearness, have been, in innumerable instances, carried into practice by careful observers, with instruments which had been improved by the mechanical skill of a Ramsden. But, although the accuracy of the precept, the attention of the observer, and the ingenuity of the artist, have frequently been so combined as to promise the utmost precision in the determination, and to fix a result which should be considered as a standard, subsequent observations, made with equal care, by the

same precepts, and even with the same instruments, have seldom been found to correspond therewith; while there have existed no means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of any individual observation.

There is not the least reason to doubt that these differences, which are generally very considerable, arise chiefly from the imperfection of the instruments in general use; and although means have been pointed out for reducing such inaccuracies, it does not appear that they have ever approached to perfection.

The new sextant, which, from its figure, may be called a double sextant (and as it answers the purpose for which two sextants are generally taken to sea), is extremely simple in its construction; and its size and weight are but very little greater than of those in common use. Its formation differs from the latter in its having two graduated arches and two indexes, by which it possesses the peculiar properties of always exhibiting the index-error (the most common error of the sextant), if any, the results of which will of course be obviated; and should it happen that there exists, from any cause whatever, that is to say, from the contraction or expansion of the metal, by cold or heat, in varying climates, &c. the least degree of error, it may, at all times, be exactly determined and allowed for; so that, in no case, can any error, in a determination of latitude or of longitude, arise from this cause. For, in taking an observation, the two indexes may be moved, almost at the same instant, in opposite directions, so as precisely to correct each other.

Another peculiar advantage is, that of allowing a second observation to be taken without shifting the instrument from the eye; because, no sooner shall an observation be taken by means of one arch, than, the index being clamped, a second observation may be instantly taken with the other arch, and equally correct. These are singular conveniences, especially as it frequently happens, that, after taking an observation, before the angle on the arch can be read off, and the instrument adjusted for a second observation, the object becomes obscured. Observations are therefore made by the new instrument with a saving of time and trouble, and with greater accuracy than heretofore.

Hence it will appear, that the principal errors of the sextant hitherto in general use, are obviated; that, consequently, determinations of latitude and longitude by celestial observation, and the angles
taken

taken in surveying, will be so much the more correct. To the navigator and surveyor it will also prove the more acceptable, because they may vary their observations from different parts of the arch, even when the distance is from ninety to one hundred degrees.

The divisions of the arches, and the nonius divisions, are executed with the utmost degree of precision by the methods adopted, and the identical engine used, by the celebrated and much-regretted Ramsden; and the telescopes are of a description very superior to those formerly used for the best sextants, having a much larger field of view, and by which objects will appear much more distinctly than usual.

The foregoing are the advantages of the new sextant, an instrument which, more than any other, will be found to facilitate, and determine to perfection, the important problem of the longitude. The following observations on the compass will shew how much this valuable instrument has likewise been improved.

It is well known amongst mariners, that the compasses generally used have been liable to many and great defects; that it seldom happens that the centre of motion and centre of gravity are to be found in the same place; and that the card and needle have been subject to a great deal of motion arising from friction, &c.—Nor are these and several other common, but very gross, defects, confined to the common compasses alone; since they will be found in all the best azimuth and other compasses of the superior description.—An error in the construction of the centre-point, or pin, is common to most of them; as well as that, by the common mode of placing the gimbals, they are liable to a great deal of motion, arising from that of the ship, which is completely avoided by the present mode of construction.

The graduated stop, or nonius, applied to Dr. Knight's and other azimuth compasses, for taking the bearings more precisely, being placed vertically, is also the means, when used, of pushing the card off its centre, thereby injuring the centre-point, and reducing its utility.

In the new compass these defects are obviated, perhaps to the highest degree of which the instrument is susceptible; as this compass is so formed, that the centre of motion and centre of gravity will always be found in the same point. The gimbals act upon a peculiar and improved principle, which precludes the motion that would otherwise be communicated by

the rolling and pitching of the ship. By the improper situation of the weight in the kettle of the compass, it is likewise commonly subject to a great deal of motion in a rough sea, which might be avoided, and is actually obviated in the new compass, by its being so differently placed, that, however the instrument may be agitated, it will preserve its accustomed stability. An azimuth may therefore be taken with correctness, although the ship's motion be very considerable.

The card is fitted with an agate, and the point beneath is so constructed and so short, as to leave but very little, if any, of that vibration to which the centre-point of the common compass is subject. The needle is of a new form, so fashioned as never to deviate, when placed without the attractive atmosphere of iron, in the slightest degree from the real magnetic meridian; and it is so tempered as to retain its magnetism for the longest period of time.

The graduate circle is equally correct with the divisions of the sextant; and the nonius, which is horizontal, upon a new original construction, is very peculiarly fitted to give the correct bearing with the utmost precision.

Added to all these, by another invention, no sooner is an azimuth or bearing taken, than the card is, in an instant, borne off the centre-point, and remains fixed, at the observed bearing, for any time, at the pleasure of the observer, until it again be suffered to act; whereby, likewise, both the point and agate are effectually preserved when out of use.

An apparatus, or sun-dial, for shewing the exact variation of the needle by inspection, whenever the sun is not obscured, is also occasionally fitted to the new compass.

I need not enlarge farther upon the advantages of the new instruments. By the sextant, it is presumed, that the longitude will be astronomically ascertained with greater accuracy than heretofore; and, by the compass, that the dead-reckoning will be much more correct than usual; which must be of especial consequence in thick weather, or when observations for the longitude cannot, from that or any other circumstance, be made. For the purposes both of land and of maritime surveying, the advantages both of the sextant and the compass may be experienced in the highest degree. The accuracy of every survey must depend upon correct bases; and the direction of these bases, unless a true meridian line can be determined astronomically, which is not always convenient, and sometimes not practicable,

licable, must be ascertained by the compass. The angles may thence be most conveniently taken with the sextant, to a degree of perfection attainable with no other portable instrument.

I have the pleasure to add, that the principles of both instruments have received the unanimous approbation and sanction of many illustrious and scientific naval characters; amongst whom I have the honour to include the names of Sir Sidney Smith, Commodore Truxton, of the American marine, Dr. Mackey, &c. &c.

I am, &c. E. HOPPE.

Mathematical Instrument-maker.
Church-street, Minorities, Feb. 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WITH the return of spring, I think it proper to thank my obliging and intelligent correspondents on the subject of my inquiry relative to the swallow-tribe, and to request naturalists will have the goodness to communicate to me their farther observations on the appearance and habits of these interesting birds, whose period of activity is speedily approaching.

I am happy to say, that I have already been favoured with a large mass of information; but on a subject that has exercised the ingenuity and baffled the inquiry of naturalists for numerous ages, it is not to be supposed, that the exertions of a few, and during a short period, can be sufficient to remove the veil which has so long concealed from our eyes the manner in which swallows pass the winter-months, and the place to which they retire.

Among the number of my kind and intelligent correspondents, who, I have no doubt, are all equally animated with the love of truth, I find some who strenuously maintain the migration of the swallow-tribe, and others who as strenuously maintain the contrary position. But it is not by theory, but by facts attentively observed, and faithfully reported, that this question can be decided; and though it would be premature in me to hazard any opinion in the present state of the inquiry, I am candid enough to confess, that the weight of evidence seems in favour of swallows lying torpid during the period of their disappearance.

Some curious, and, I believe, authentic, instances of this kind have been communicated to me; but, from want of a due attention to the discrimination of the species discovered in a dormant state, much uncertainty still hangs over this interesting subject; and I anxiously and ardently request, that the lovers and observers of nature, who may be pleased to

favour me with their correspondence, will endeavour, as far as lies in their power, to ascertain the species to which they refer, which being easily distinguished, will essentially contribute to establish facts and to remove doubts.

I am aware that it is unsafe to carry analogy too far in regard to natural history; but when it is considered that the history of the individual animal in a state of nature is the history of the species, it seems reasonable to infer, that if a certain number of swallows of any determinate species possess the faculty of lying torpid during the winter, and of reviving with the return of spring, there can be no necessity to have recourse to migration with regard to the rest. Besides, if it be allowed that swallows migrate to warmer regions, in order to enjoy that food which becomes deficient here, what inducement, it may be asked, can they have to leave the mild climate of Madeira, which I have lately been assured, by a very intelligent English physician long resident there, is actually the case, in the same manner as with us? Has not this been observed, too, in Greece, from remote antiquity?—And, as far as information has been laid before the public, does it not appear that this may be affirmed of swallows in every other country, whatever may be its temperature?

There may be a sufficient, as there is an obvious, reason, for birds that breed and pass their summers in the northern regions, to migrate here when their native lakes and rivers are frozen, and the ground universally covered with snow; but what cause can be assigned for swallows (even admitting their migration) returning from regions where insect-food must always be comparatively more abundant, and that, too, at such an early season, when it is with difficulty they can pick up the means of subsistence here?

As the elucidation of truth, however, and not the support of any hypothesis, is the object of my inquiry, these hints are thrown out merely to excite the attention of naturalists to the points in question.—If, in the event, I shall fortunately be enabled to come to any decisive conclusion, the facts on which it is established it will be my study to lay faithfully before the public; and if, after all my pains, and the communications with which I may be favoured, I feel it proper to hesitate, I shall in that case, too, consider it as my duty to sum up the evidence *pro* and *con*, and leave the jury of the public to bring in their verdict as a love of truth may dictate.

W. MAJOR.

Woodstock, March 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
As you sometimes admit a solitary query, oblige me by presenting the following to your readers: Whether Kepler was the real inventor of the *Magic Lanthorn*, in 1665? I have somewhere read, either that the *Magic Lanthorn*, or the principle on which it is constructed, was known to Roger Bacon; but as I am not aware of the period in which convex-lenses were first known, I am incapable of judging how far the fact may be allowed as an anecdote of optical science.

Your's,

SCIOPTRICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the PARISH of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, in the COUNTY of WEST-MORELAND.

(Continued from page 106, No. 119.)

THE chapel of Soulby was built in 1665, by Sir Philip Musgrave, baronet, lord of the manors of Soulby and Hartley; and it was consecrated by Bishop Stern, in the same year. The right of presentation to this chapel belongs to the Musgrave family, who, by agreement, are to repair it when necessary. It is now of the annual value of sixty pounds, arising from lands, of which a part was given by the patron and founder, and the rest were purchased by Queen Anne's bounty. The present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Briscoe.

Over the porch of the chapel of Mallerstang is the following inscription: "This chapel of Mallerstang, after it had laid ruinous and decayed some fifty or sixty years, was newly repaired by the Lady Anne Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, in the year 1663; who also endowed the same with lands which she purchased in Cawtley, near Sedberg, to the yearly value of eleven pounds forever." This estate was given for the purpose of maintaining a person qualified to read prayers and the homilies of the church of England, and to teach the children of Mallerstang to read and write English. The chapel and school are both under one roof. Queen Anne's bounty has been repeatedly procured to this chapel, which is at this time worth about eighty pounds per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. Jeffery Bowness.

The school of Winton is a small building, and is endowed with lands, and with an annuity paid by Thomas Munkhouse, MONTHLY MAG. No. 127.

Esq. whose ancestors bequeathed to it the sum of one hundred pounds, and in whom the nomination of a master is vested. The inhabitants pay for having their children taught English and Latin two shillings; for writing, three shillings; and for arithmetic, four shillings, per quarter. Such, however, is the difficulty of procuring masters, and so great has become the necessity of increasing their stipends, that this school has been for some time without a teacher, owing to the smallness of the salary.

The school at Waitby was built in 1630, by Mr. James Highmore, cloth-worker, in London, who was a native of this place, and who founded this seminary for the benefit of the inhabitants of Waitby and Smardale. For that purpose, and for the use of the poor widows of those places, he gave the sum of four hundred pounds, with which land was purchased in Cawtley. The stipend of the school amounts at present to about twenty-seven pounds per annum.

Kaber is a small school, which was endowed by one Thomas Waller, with the sum of eight pounds per annum, and the salary of which, at this time, is about eleven or twelve pounds, sterling, per annum.

The dissenters seem to be gaining ground in this parish. A society of Baptists have a meeting-house, in the town of Kirkbystephen; and in the villages, many itinerant preachers hold forth in private houses. But as yet the number of methodists is inconsiderable; and it is in the power of the established clergy, by zeal and a due discharge of the duties of their office, to prevent that number from increasing.

The parish of Kirkbystephen is divided into ten townships, each of which maintains its poor separately, and the population of which, in 1801, was as follows:

<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
Kirkbystephen	1,141
Hartley	139
Winton	262
Wharton	80
Nateby	108
Mallerstang	314
Soulby	237
Kaber*	135
Waitby	60
Smardale	39
<i>Total in the parish</i>	<i>2,515</i>

Of the population of this parish in former times, we have no certain account.

* Part of Kaber is in the parish of Brough.

E e

From

214 *Account of the Parish of Kirkbystephen, in Westmoreland.* [April 1,

From the parish register is collected the following table of births and death, in the parish, from January 1, 1700, to December 31, 1800; and of Marriages, from January 1, 1754, to December 31, 1800, all inclusive.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Years.	Mar.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		
1700	19	21	40	39	47	86	1754	17
1710	17	15	32	29	37	66	1764	18
1720	18	21	39	23	31	54	1774	15
1730	24	32	56	49	58	107	1775	16
1740	44	26	70	37	43	80	1776	15
1750	39	36	75	20	21	41	1777	20
1760	32	33	65	18	17	35	1778	19
1770	41	35	76	25	33	58	1779	21
1780	29	30	59	25	34	59	1780	26
1781	33	35	68	24	39	63	1781	14
1782	38	45	83	39	24	63	1782	17
1783	40	43	83	35	53	88	1783	14
1784	31	33	64	28	31	59	1784	13
1785	24	43	67	27	46	73	1785	26
1786	38	36	74	31	43	74	1786	24
1787	41	35	76	26	37	63	1787	14
1788	21	37	58	21	36	57	1788	11
1789	45	30	75	26	40	66	1789	28
1790	30	33	63	33	33	66	1790	12
1791	36	35	71	20	31	51	1791	17
1792	44	25	69	32	37	69	1792	19
1793	31	27	58	24	16	40	1793	14
1794	25	32	57	15	31	46	1794	19
1795	44	28	72	28	18	46	1795	29
1796	30	31	61	28	25	53	1796	14
1797	41	33	74	20	26	46	1797	13
1798	40	34	74	18	30	48	1798	15
1799	28	37	65	30	31	61	1799	21
1800	38	24	62	34	23	57	1800	16
Total.	961	925	1,886	804	971	1775	Total.	517
Average.	33.1	31.8	65	27.7	33.4	61.1	Average.	17.8

From this table it appears, that the number of children produced, at an average, from every marriage, is about 3.6. It is commonly supposed, that the annual averages of births are, in proportion to the total number of inhabitants, as 1 to 26; and of deaths, as 1 to 36. On a comparison, however, of the annual number of births and deaths, from the year 1791 to the year 1801, with the actual state of population in 1801, we find that the respective proportions, during that period, were as 1 to 37.7 and 48.6. Consequently the number of births is to that of deaths, as 48.6 to 37.7; or nearly as 5 to 3.9. The proportion between the annual

marriages and the whole population is nearly as 1 to 121.2.

The town of Kirkbystephen has a considerable market on Monday, weekly, and is noted for the sale of a great number of yarn and worsted stockings, which are knit there and in the neighbourhood. Though it contains, as we have seen, upwards of one thousand souls, has a grammar school, and is inhabited by many respectable families, there is neither public library, nor bookseller's shop in the place, if we except about half a dozen books exposed to sale among the wares of an iron-monger and a grocer. When the writer of this article has lamented this neglect of literature,

ture, and recommended a book-society on a small scale, he has been told that the inhabitants of Kirkby Stephen were not inclined to read books, and that an institution of that nature would meet with no encouragement. The truth of this information he had no reason to doubt. A few years ago, indeed, a Mr. Powson had about twenty or thirty volumes of novels, &c. which he lent to read at so much per week; and this, which has for some time been discontinued, was the only circulating library (if it deserve the name) of which the town of Kirkby Stephen could ever boast! Besides its weekly market, this town has three fairs every year: one of which is held on the Monday before Midsummer, when numbers of men and women, boys and girls, are hired during a month in the hay-harvest; the second, on the 2d of October, which is the day after Brough hill fair; and the third, which is chiefly intended for the sale of cattle and sheep, on the 27th of October.

The mode of cultivation, and instruments of agriculture employed in this parish, present nothing perhaps worthy of any particular notice. It is not many years since the absurd and unproductive system of husbandry, which so long disgraced this part of the island, began to be laid aside in this parish, and a more skilful and spirited practice succeeded. The general use of lime and other manures has been adopted with beneficial effects; a more judicious and profitable rotation of crops has been followed, and both meadow and pasture ground have been much improved, by the culture of artificial grasses. But, notwithstanding the evident superiority of the present system of management over that which prevailed, there is no reason to doubt, that it has by no means attained that degree of perfection, at which it may probably arrive, by increasing wealth and experience, even in a district not naturally the most fertile. Hitherto, however, improvement in the several branches of husbandry, and in the general state of the country, has advanced with as much rapidity as could be expected in a parish, in which the accumulation of stock has been very little assisted by the introduction of trade or manufactures.

The Scotch ploughs are chiefly used; but some persons, who plough clayey or wet ground, have the Yorkshire plough. Only one man and two horses are employed in a draft, which will plow one acre and a half of fallow, or one acre of fresh ground, in a day.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK. (Continued from p. 138 of last Number.)

No. II.

Hunc quoque summa dies nigro submersit
Averno.

Diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos durat
opus vatum.

I HAVE, in my last number, mentioned the impropriety of combining in our minds with the word *epigram*, when applied to Greek compositions which bear the name, any ideas of the nature which that term is apt to excite in the mind of a mere English scholar, or one who is conversant only with those works of Martial and Ausonius, which are so called. It is owing to this impropriety chiefly, that those beautiful remains of antiquity are so little known to the English reader, and that so few of them have been familiarized to him through the medium of translation.

They relate to subjects that will be interesting and affecting as long as youth and gaiety delight, as wine and flowers and beauty captivate, or the contrary ideas of old age, and death, of sickness, banishment, neglected love, or forsaken friendship can melt into pleasing sorrow, or chasten into mild melancholy.

From the histories, orations, and noble poems which have come down to us, we know how to appreciate the bold and masterly characters, who in long succession were the pilots of Greece, and whose steady guidance directed her with safety and with glory through tempests, which other states were unable to withstand.

From documents so ample we become acquainted with her greatest heroes and statesmen.

For private events and domestic manners, we are to look to the fugitive pieces, which, like planks of a mighty wreck, have conveyed to us some idea of the majesty of the vessel that has gone to pieces. In these minor pieces, many events are recorded beneath the dignity of history to commemorate, and which introduce us to the private characters, customs and events of the age. We follow obscure individuals into their places of retirement. We are made companions of their festivities, are present at their tables, games, births, nuptials, and funerals.

I have said that we are made acquainted with the leading characters and events of Greece by the ancient historians, and have commended the lighter poems for permitting us to descend from public transactions into those of privacy and retirement.

ment. But epigrams were nearly the first vehicles of information, and when Greece was in her infancy, were almost the only records of things, and memorials of the dead. To their testimony Herodotus and Thucydides recur, and are followed by Diodorus and Plutarch, all of whom appeal to them, as to sure and undisputed authority. Scarcely was a trophy consecrated, or a city raised or depressed by the vicissitudes of fortune and of war, without some epigram recording the event and the causes which led to its completion. Thus the history of an age is sometimes found couched in a few distichs, which are remembered and referred to without trouble. Simonides in a particular manner claims our attention among the metrical historians of Greece. His elegy on the fight at Marathon gained him the prize from Æschylus, the tragedian.

The valour of the people of Tegeæa, in defending themselves against the Spartans, is celebrated in four lines. On a Corinthian monument were four lines inscribed by the same poet to those of Corinth, who fell at Salamis; and many other memorials of events, equally concise and important, are yet remaining.

Polemo appears to have been the first collector of that species of epigram, whose only aim it was to commemorate public transactions, cities, and gifts consecrated to the gods. His book, "*Περὶ τῶν κατὰ πόλεις ἐπιγραμμάτων*," that "*Περὶ τῶν ἀσθεματῶν ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ*" and "*Περὶ τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς θησαυρῶν*," have furnished Athenæus and Plutarch with quotations and illustrations of times that had long elapsed.

But Meleager, the Syrian, who flourished under the last of the Seleucidæ*, first collected the numerous fragments of Greece, which were entrusted, before his time, to the memory of men, engraven on marbles, or dispersed as fugitive pieces.

He is said to have been an imitator of the Cynic Menippus, whom Lucian has selected as the most convenient and characteristic vehicle for scorn and abuse.

I quote from memory—*Μελέαγγρον*
Μῦσα Μενίππειαις ὕλαισιν χάρισι.

But, either some other Menippus, or some Meleager, far different from the elegant and affecting author and collector

of the first Anthologia, seems to have been intended. It would appear impossible that he who so eloquently portrays the softer passions of our nature, whose muse is dedicated to amorous pleasures and incentives, should have sat a severe and stern censor on human frailties, passions, and infirmities; that the same man who was a slave by turns to love and melancholy, should have sneered sarcastically on his fellow creatures, few of whom were as prone to error as himself.

Diogenes Laertius speaks of a Meleager, who not only imitated, but equalled, the biting and barking cynic of Gadara, in wit and acrimony. VI. 99. *τὰ δὲ εἰδὼς Μενίππῃ πολλὰ καταγέλῳτος γέμει, καὶ τὶ ἴσον τοῖς Μελέαγγρι τὴν κατ' αὐτὸν γένομενος.*

And *Athenæus mentions a cynic by the name of Meleager, but in such a manner that he seems almost to be making a distinction at the same time between him and another of that name.—*Μελέαγγρος ὁ Κυνικός ἐν τῷ Συμποσίῳ ὕτως γράφει.* From whence it appears that the Cynic had written a satire called *Συμποσίον*. And the same author mentions the titles of two other satirical performances by the same Meleager, whom he calls the cynic of Gadara, the birth place of the epigrammatist.—Would not Athenæus with more consistency have given to our author the titles of collector and poet, as well as that of cynic, had he intended the last-mentioned appellation to have applied to the same man? At least, his satires are no more; while the amatory poems, epitaphs, and other memorials of affection, tenderness, and sorrow, remain in sufficient number either to contradict his being devoted to Menippus, or to prove that, if he was so, it was not until he had banquetted to satiety at the table of Epicurus.

The venom of Archilochus ceases to operate. All that we know of Menippus is, that his satires were written in prose, with a sprinkling of verse; and even this peculiarity might have been unrecorded, had it not been imitated by Varro, who thus procured to himself the title of the Roman Cynic, and to his writings the name of the poet whom he imitated. The extemporary burlesques written in France against the League were collected together, under the title of "*Satyres Menippées*." And our countryman, Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, has given us a specimen of the peculiarity at least of a Menippean treatise.

The Menippean satires of Meleager

* An old Greek scholiast seems to settle the dispute concerning the æra in which Meleager lived, *ἐμαρτυρεῖ ἰπὶ Σιδήρῳ τῷ ἰσχυρῷ. Olymp. 170. 3.* about ninety six years before the Christian æra.

* Deipnos. Lib. XI. p. 502.

are so entirely buried in oblivion, that confusion has even arisen concerning their author. Burlesques written to expose the eccentricities of individuals are read with avidity, and are irresistible at their first appearance. The love of novelty, and curiosity, the self complacence and vanity which those persons feel who have escaped the lash, and the free indulgence of all that is malignant in human nature, conspire to adapt personal satire to the taste of the world. But the once dreaded sting becomes blunted by time, and the sallies of raillery lose their poignancy with their application.

Two epigrams of Meleager seem to fix the æra in which he flourished. In one he commemorates the fall of Corinth. In another he endeavours to explain the emblematical figures of a cock supporting a branch of palm and a die, on the tomb of Antipater, the poet and philosopher of Sidon, many of whose remains are interwoven in the Anthologia.

To this beautiful collection Meleager prefixed a poem descriptive of the work, and the authors by whose contributions it was enriched. This preface is entitled the Garland, in which the choicest flowers of every ancient and contemporary poet are wreathed together, and presented to his friend Diocles.

ἀνθε μὲν Μελέαγρος, &c.

Implicit Meleager opus, charoqne Diocli
Pignus amicitiaæ dædala ferta dedit;
Lilia multa Anytæ subnectens, multaque
Myrus
Lilia; Lesbæ pauca, sed illa rosas.

Of Philip, Agathias, and Maximus Planudes, whose labours have perpetuated in a great measure a work so judiciously begun by Meleager, I intend to treat in a subsequent number; and shall, conformably with my plan, insert a few translations as they occur to me, and without any regular order or arrangement.

1.—εὐφοροί, νῆες, &c. by Meleager.

Sea-wand'ring barks, that o'er the Ægean sail,
With pendants streaming to the northern gale,
If in your course the Coan strand ye reach,
And see my Phania musing on the beach,
With eye intent upon the placid sea,
And constant heart that only beats for me;
Thus tell my love—"Sweet bride, for thee
I haste
To greet thee landing from the watery
waste"—
Go heralds of my soul—to Phania's ear,
In all your shrouds the tender accents bear;

Great Jove shall calm with smiles the wave
below,
And bid for you the softest breezes blow.

2.—Λυσίππης ὁ νεογνός.

On an Infant at the Edge of a Precipice.
By ARCHIAS.

When to the brink of fate her infant strayed,
One step had dash'd him on the rocks
beneath;
The mother saw—her beating breast display'd,
And that which nourish'd life, now sav'd
from death.

3.—Ταν ἄλα ταν γλαυκᾶν, &c. by Moschus.

O'er the smooth main, when scarce a zephyr
blows
To break the dark-blue ocean's deep repose,
I seek the calmness of the breathing shore,
Delighted with the fields and woods no
more.
But when, white-foaming, heave the deeps
on high,
Swells the wild storm, and mingles sea with
sky,
Trembling I fly the black tempestuous
strand,
And seek the close recesses of the land.
Sweet are the sounds that murmur thro' the
wood,
While roaring storms upheave the dangerous
flood;
Then if the winds more fiercely howl, they
rouse
But sweeter music in the pine's tall boughs.
Hard is the life the weary fisher finds,
Who trusts his floating mansion to the
winds,
Whose daily food the fickle sea maintains,
Unchanging labour, and uncertain gains.
Be mine soft sleep beneath the spreading
shade
Of some broad leafy plane inglorious laid,
Lull'd by a fountain's fall, that murmur
near,
Soothes, nor alarms, the toil-worn traveller's
ear.

4.—Σκηνὴ παρ' ὁ βίος. *All the world's a stage.*

By Palladas, of Alexandria.

This life a theatre we well may call,
Where every actor must perform with art,
Or laugh it thro', and make a farce of all,
Or learn to bear with grace his tragic part.

5.—By PLATO.

Εἰς ἀπειλὴν.

When Venus bade the Muses to obey,
Or Cupid, arm'd, should vindicate her sway,
The Muses answered—"Threat your warrior
thus—
This little urchin has no wings for us."

From

6.—From BION.

Εἰ μὲν καλὰ πρὸς τὰ μαλ' ὄντα.

If any virtue my rude songs can claim,
Enough the Muse has given to build my
fame;

And, if condemn'd ingloriously to die,
Why longer raise my mortal mind itself?
Had Jove or fate to life two seasons sent,
In toil and ease alternate to be spent,
Then well one portion labour might employ

In expectation of the following joy;
But if one only age of life is due
To man, and that so short and transient
too;

How long (Ah miserable race!) in care,
And fruitless labour waste the vital air?
How long with idle toil to wealth aspire,
And feed a never-satisfied desire?
Sure we forget that, mortal from our birth,
Short is our troubled sojourn on the earth.

7.—By LUCIAN.

Τὸν μὲν ἐν πρᾶττι.

In Pleasure's bowers whole lives unheeded
fly—

But to the wretch, one night's eternity.

8.—From THEOCRITUS.

Epitaph on HIPPONAX, the Satirist.

Beneath this stone Hipponax' ashes lie;
Traveller, if guilt alarm, turn back, and
fly!

If conscious worth your soul uninjur'd
keep,

Here boldly sit, and, if you chuse it, sleep.

9.—'Απὸς ἑνὸς τῶν. By LEONIDAS.

Fair queen of love! those arms you bear
The god of war is used to wield—

Oh, shake not thou the sounding spear!

Oh, hold not thou the blazing shield!

Thy naked power forc'd Mars to yield—

The mighty tamer learn'd to fear;

Unarm'd from gods you've gain'd the field,

'Gainst man in vain those arms you
wear.

10.—From SAPPHO.

πρὸς τὴν ἀμαθὲν καὶ ἀποητικὴν γυναῖκα.

To an illiterate and unpoetical Woman.

Unknown, unheeded shalt thou die,

And no memorial shall proclaim

That once beneath this upper sky

Thou hadst a being, and a name.

For never to the Muse's bowers

Didst thou with glowing heart repair,

Nor ever intertwine the flowers

That Fancy strews unnumber'd there.

Doom'd o'er that dreary realm alone,

Shunn'd by each gentler shade, to go,

Nor friend shall soothe, nor parent own,

The child of sloth, the Muse's foe.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS respecting the CLOATHS of WOMEN
and CHILDREN'S CATCHING FIRE*.

WHEN we reflect on the many dreadful misfortunes which have of late years happened, in consequence of the cloaths of women and children accidentally catching fire, it is a matter of some surprise, as well as great concern, to find so very little attention paid to the prevention of such misfortunes in future.

The following hints are offered with a sincere wish that they may meet with that serious consideration which the subject requires, and be the means of engaging the attention of the public on this subject, and of adopting the following measures recommended, or some more effectual.

There are two principal objects which offer for our consideration; the first is, to prevent the cloaths from catching fire; and the other, to check the progress of the flames.

One of the most evident methods to prevent the cloaths from catching fire, is to have wire fenders placed before the fire-place, of a sufficient height to hinder the coals from flying into the room; such fenders are so placed in some parlours, but more it is believed for protecting the marble hearth and carpet, than for the safety of the females and children of the family. Wire screens are sometimes placed in rooms where birds are let loose, parallel to the fire-place; such as these, if more projecting ones should be objected to, might be used in common sitting rooms. One or two strong metal bars would be some protection, if close wire-work should not be liked; these of course should come some way forward, otherwise they would not be of much use. Certainly the safest are fenders of close wire-work projecting into the room, sufficiently open to let the heat through, but not any coals which might fly from the fire. Nurseries in particular should have this sort.

The second object which offers for consideration is to check the progress of the flames.

It has been recommended, that persons whose cloaths have caught fire should immediately roll themselves up in the carpet, but this excellent method of extinguishing the flames is frequently quite impracticable, as it is customary to nail

* The benevolent purpose of this paper, which has been printed separately, induces us willingly to comply with the request of giving it a more extensive circulation by means of our Miscellany.—EDT.

down carpets to the floor, a practice which should never be suffered in rooms where there is any danger of accidents of this kind happening; nor should heavy tables or other furniture be so placed on the carpet as to hinder it from being easily rolled up.

If a woollen cloth were constantly kept in nurseries and sitting rooms, especially when there are fires, laid loose upon the table or other piece of furniture, this being always at hand, might be easily resorted to in case of accident, and being wrapped tight round the flames, or strongly pressed against them, would, by excluding the air, no doubt, in many instances, soon extinguish the fire. A green baize cloth, being very pliable, and likewise a neat cover to furniture, is recommended for this purpose; and if such were known in the family by the name of the Stifling Cloth, it probably would as readily be used when there was occasion for it, as fire-engines or buckets now are. Care must be taken to procure baize of a close texture. Where the convenience of a baize cloth cannot be easily procured, as in cottages, &c. a cloth cloak, or a blanket, will answer much the same purpose.

May we not attribute many of the melancholy events which have happened of late, to the modern practice of fixing fire-grates more forward than formerly, and to the prevailing custom of wearing muslin dresses?

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRER, No. XXV.

Are ideas of sensation or ideas of abstraction the most simple?—

LOCKE is a perspicuous, not a precise writer: he passes for clear, because he is simple; but he often makes assertions that are unproved, and sometimes that are unintelligible.

In his Introduction to the Essay on Human Understanding, he proposes to inquire how ideas come into the mind. He then shifts his term, and endeavours to prove that there are no innate principles. He next claims to have proved that there are no innate ideas.

There are, however, innate sensations; for instance, that of the blood circulating. Every sensation excites a corresponding idea. Such idea is in fact a part of the sensation, or perception, that part which takes place at the internal, or cerebral, extremity of the organ of sense; it is therefore absolutely coeval with the connected sensation. Ideas then are no less innate than sensations.

Mr. Locke proceeds (Book II. c. i.) to class ideas in two ranks. Those which take place in the presence of the external object by which they are excited, he proposes to call ideas of sensation. Those which take place in the absence of the external object by which they were originally excited, he proposes to call ideas of reflection. This term Reflection is ill-chosen. There is no reason to believe that the brain throws back, like a looking-glass, the images of the objects which it recalls: it rather causes the original organic motion to be re-performed, with more or less omission, according to the power or wish for recollection. We do not think by reflecting, but by reviewing the impressions that are gone by. Reflection, applied to ideology, is an unintelligible word.

The only agreed fact between Locke and his reader being, that some ideas occur in the presence, and some in the absence of the corresponding objects, he ought to have confined himself to the precise expression of this fact; and to have divided ideas into ideas of sensation, and ideas of reminiscence, into those excited by the presence, and those excited without the presence, of external objects.

Of all ideas of reminiscence it may be observed, that they consist of something less than the original impression. The affection of the internal extremity of the organ is revived with nearly equal distinctness; but that of the external extremity with far feebler detectability. The affection of the internal extremity is so like the original one, that when the body is in a state of repose, as in dream, and inattentive to external impressions, an idea of reminiscence is often mistaken for an idea of sensation. But the affection of the external extremity is so unlike the original one, that, as Diderot observes, unless in the case of violent emotions, it is not detected at all. There is a difference not only in the extent, but in the duration. All ideas of reminiscence are more speedily completed than the corresponding ideas of sensation: a landscape,

* Diderot, in his Letter on the Blind, makes an observation which personal experience confirms. "Il m'est cependant arrivé à moi-même, dans les agitations d'une passion violente, d'éprouver un frissonnement dans toute une main, de sentir l'impression des corps que j'avais touché, il y a longtemps, s'y reveiller aussi vivement que s'ils eussent encore été présents à mon attouchement, et de m'appercevoir très distinctement que les limites de la sensation coïncidaient avec celles de ces corps absens."

a symphony, which employed a quarter of an hour, is recalled with the glance, or listen, of a few seconds. Here, again, is an oblivion, an omission, of the less prominent and stimulant portions of the original representation; those only are revived which, from their peculiarity, made most impression. All ideas of reminiscence then differ from the corresponding ideas of sensation, by the withdrawing, or abstraction, of some part of the original idea; both of space and of time they occupy less; nor are they miniatures merely, but outlines, which preserve only the more characteristic marks of the sensations they imitate. All ideas of reminiscence therefore are ideas of abstraction; of which some omit less and some more of the original ideas of sensation. Of course we may substitute to Locke's term *reflection*, the term *abstraction*, without the risk of being unintelligible; and divide ideas into ideas of sensation and ideas of abstraction.

In the second chapter of his second book Locke advances these propositions:

"The better to understand the nature, manner, and extent of our knowledge, one thing is carefully to be observed, concerning the ideas we have; and that is, that some of them are simple, and some complex.

"Though the qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended that there is no separation, no distance between them; yet it is plain, the ideas they produce in the mind, enter by the senses, simple and unmixed.

"And there is nothing can be plainer to a man than the clear and distinct perceptions he has of those simple ideas; which, being each in itself uncompounded, contains in it nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not distinguishable into different ideas.

"These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and furnished to the mind, only by those two ways above-mentioned, sensation and reflection. When the understanding is once stored with these simple ideas, it has the power to repeat, compare, and unite them; even to an almost infinite variety; and so can make at pleasure new complex ideas. But it is not in the power of the most exalted wit, or enlarged understanding, by any quickness or variety of thoughts, to invent or frame one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways afore-mentioned; nor can any

force of the understanding destroy those that are there."

Granting that some ideas are more complex than others, surely the ideas of sensation are the most so. This bit of wax, to borrow the illustration of Locke, affects my hand at once with a warm, a soft, an adhesive, and a shapen sensation. I can recall its warmth, without its softness or adhesiveness; its softness, without its warmth or adhesiveness; its adhesiveness, without its warmth or its softness; and its form without, or with, any, or all its other properties. In the idea of sensation, supposing I have employed the touch only, I necessarily include all these tokens or properties; in the idea of reminiscence, I necessarily omit the locality, and can omit the warmth, the softness, the adhesiveness, or the form. I revive, according to the point of view in which I wish to consider the wax, one or two or three or all the phenomena, with which a single sensation necessarily brought me acquainted. The more omissions are made, the simpler the idea of reminiscence becomes. I can even revive the idea of the warmth without the idea of the wax; and have in this case probably attained the simplest idea to which human intellect can pare away and strip its perceptions—the idea of sensation without a substratum.

Yet these different properties of the wax, complex as they are, form but a small part of the idea of sensation; these were all detected by the touch. But the eye had observed, besides, its whiteness; the nose, its odour; the palate, its fulsomeness; the ear, its dulness. And each of these characters also can be separated in idea, and contemplated apart. In the successive omission of more and more parts of the originally compound idea of sensation consists the whole process and progress of abstraction.

If a number of simple abstract ideas are re-united by the mind in clusters analogous to those impressed by sensation; the ideas so compounded approach, in proportion to their complexity, to ideas of sensation. Thus the poet employs a red and white abstracted from the rose and the lily to paint the complexion of his mistress; when he has added to the colouring, the flower soft skin, the form of Hebe, the movement of a Grace, and the voice of feeling, he has, by means of ideas, each in some degree abstract, re-compounded an idea more vivid perhaps than any single idea of sensation, but approaching by its very composition and complexity

complexity far nearer to an idea of sensation, than any simpler sketch would have appeared to do. So that, whether we examine our ideas analytically or synthetically, we are led to conclude, in direct opposition to Locke, that abstract or general ideas are the more simple; and sensible or particular ideas the more complex.

So mere a remark hardly deserves the name of an inference; yet it is not unimportant, for a vast portion of the *Essay on Human Understanding*, which passes for a classical work in ideology, will be found to repose on the erroneous assumption that ideas of sensation are simple and unmixed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the description of the city of Carlisle, given in your Magazine for April 1801, I beg leave to add the following particulars.

Every stranger who visited this city, was sensible, from its situation, of its being capable of much improvement, and many regretted the circumstances that operated to retard it; and though hints had been given by men of taste respecting its enlargement, it was not till the year 1803 that any serious efforts were made to put these hints into execution. At that period the corporation, co-operating with the inhabitants, procured an act of parliament, "for the purpose of lighting and paving the streets, and opening a passage through the citadel." Whatever the bill provided was immediately carried into effect. The appearance of the town was much improved by spacious pavements on each side of the streets. It is likewise well lighted; and the passage through the citadel, on the south extremity of the city, connects two extensive streets, which run in a line with each other. But these are not the only improvements which have been effected at Carlisle. The beautiful Gothic buildings which appertain to the cathedral, and even the cathedral itself, was thought capable of receiving embellishment. The chapter-house, which had lain in ruins since the civil wars in Charles I.'s time, was repaired, and its rich and elegant windows of Gothic tracery, cleared from the wooden shutters which had long obscured them. The abbey close or yard, on the south side of the cathedral, was cleared of a great quantity of rubbish that had accumulated from neglect, and reduced to a level; while a spacious gravel-walk was conducted in an easy line along

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the side of the cathedral, and leading by the houses in the abbey close appropriated for the residence of the dean, prebendaries, and other superior officers of this church, and along an avenue of venerable lime trees. It was farther proposed to take down a fragment of the cloisters, and unite the two separate greens into one, which might be embellished by a broad gravel-walk sweeping round it.

Within the cathedral many improvements were suggested, particularly the embellishment of the transept and nave, which at present ill accord with the extreme beauty of the choir and the eastern part of the building. Nor ought it to be omitted to be stated here, that orders were given by the chapter to Mr. Avery, of London, to build a magnificent organ, which is to be in the Gothic style, to accord with the ornaments of the elegant choir in which it is to be placed.

The castle of Carlisle is also undergoing considerable repairs, being thought by Government an object worthy of its care; though we cannot help deprecating the taste which, to forward these repairs, has shut up one of the most public frequented walks within the precincts of the city—the Castle-hill, and doomed to destruction the venerable ash-trees whose spreading branches shaded it. These trees were consecrated in the eyes of every lover of beauty and every friend of antiquity, being planted by the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scotland after her disastrous defeat at Langside, when, taking refuge in the dominions of her sister-queen, she was detained a prisoner here under the care of Lord Scroope, then warden of the western marches. Part of the keep of the castle is converted into a magazine, the chapel has been unroofed and heightened, a new armoury has been built in the area of the castle, and the whole will, when finished, constitute a grand military depôt, furnished with ten thousand stand of arms, and military stores to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds.

But while these improvements have been effected, much to the satisfaction of every inhabitant, it is a subject of regret that many obstacles are suffered to counteract the laudable spirit lately manifested.—The town, in every part, exhibits marks of opulence and wealth, chiefly arising from speculations in manufactures and commerce. Print-fields, cotton-mills, and bleach-grounds, strike the eye of the stranger at every avenue, while the sound of the shuttle salutes his ear on his approach. While, therefore, additional im-

F f

provements

provements present themselves, it is a pity that public spirit should sleep or relax in its exertions. The remains of the old city-wall, now a dreadful and a dangerous ruin, ought to be removed, to give the means of a regular extension of the city.—New bridges ought to be built, as well for the ease and convenience of travellers, as for the ornament of the city and country around. The public buildings ought to accord more with the refined character of the present age. Of all the liberal arts, architecture demands the most care to bring it to perfection. An immense building, from the stability of its materials, survives the age in which it was reared, and becomes, by the justness of its proportions, or the reverse, a monument to posterity of the taste or the barbarity of the builders. Unhappily we cannot compliment the taste which has constructed St. Cuthbert's church, in this city. The present hall of justice is mean, and totally inadequate to the purposes allotted to it. The bridges over the beautiful rivers Eden and Cauda, leading to the city, are constructed in the very worst style of architecture. Let us hope that the good taste of the present age will require these bridges and the hall of justice to be removed, and replaced by others reared in a style more suitable to the taste of the age and the improved state of the arts. To these might be added what the extension of the city requires—an additional church or chapel of ease to St. Mary's parish, a public library, and a theatre, and a set of schools for the higher branches of the mathematics and natural philosophy.

Carlisle.

P. S.—Errata in Mr. Pitt's Journal of the Weather in the Monthly Magazine for February last, page 6.

In the table of the thermometer for December, col. 2, for 47° read 7°.

In the description of the aurora borealis on the 22d of November, page 8, line 21, for "columns of dense light appeared before this arch," read "below this arch;" and a few lines farther, viz. line 26, for "particular flashings," read "perpendicular flashings."

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION of the ISLAND of MADAGASCAR. By CITIZEN LESCOILLIER, MEMBER of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, &c. &c.

THIS island presents to the eye of the traveller beautiful and extensive fields, abundant subsistence, immense fo-

rests of trees fit for ship-building, a great variety of very valuable natural productions, a numerous, brave, and industrious population, amongst whom might be readily formed not only artisans and cultivators, but likewise soldiers and sailors.

Unfortunately, however, Europeans have seldom hitherto visited these distant countries but to oppress their inhabitants, to require of them forced services, to excite amongst them quarrels, with the view of purchasing as slaves the prisoners mutually taken in their wars; in one word, to leave behind them traces of their cupidity in every country they have entered.

The French Government has made, or attempted to make, without much judgment, and at distant intervals, some settlements amongst these people; but the promoters of those enterprizes have always been too much occupied with the interest of the Europeans, and still more especially with their own aggrandisement, to pay a proper attention to the prosperity and welfare of the inhabitants. Even some of those delegated by the Ministry, have committed the greatest enormities in this island.

When thus outraging every dictate of humanity, is it astonishing that they have sometimes experienced the most marked resentment on the part of these islanders, who, nevertheless, naturally possess the most gentle and friendly dispositions?

Having been delegated, on the part of the French Government, to visit our Oriental settlements, and to concur in regulating their concerns, as well as those of our different factories in India, I conceived it to be of importance to proceed to Madagascar, in order to establish a proper administration for the colonists of that island. With this view, I repaired thither, in the month of August, 1792, on board the *Fidèle* frigate. The road where we cast anchor is called Foul-Point.

As my unexpected arrival, in a ship of war, appeared to create considerable alarm in the minds of the king and chiefs of the country, I lost no time, in order to quiet their apprehensions, to inform them of the real object of my mission. On the same evening, the king's principal minister, Ramma-Esa, paid me a visit; during which I perfectly succeeded in dispelling the fears that had been entertained respecting the hostile intentions of the French Government. It was agreed, at this interview, that I should

should wait on the king the following day; and Rama-Efa retired in appearance highly satisfied.

Although our conversation was wholly carried on through the medium of an interpreter, I soon perceived that Rama-Efa possessed much energy of character, and was a man of intelligence. His eye and countenance bespoke great animation; he was of the middle size, but rather corpulent; and although he had lost a hand, he yet threw the javelin with surprising dexterity; he was black, and had crisp hair, like the majority of the natives. It was evident to me, that Rama-Efa possessed much influence in the affairs of the island.

Opposite the port or anchorage of Foul-Point is situated a village of considerable magnitude, named Mahaveli by the inhabitants. Here the French possess a piece of ground, surrounded with palisades, of about the extent of two hectares, where they have a principal house, intended as a habitation for the chief of the company established by the Administration of the Isle of France, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary supply of cattle and rice for the use of that colony.

Next day, 22d August, as had been agreed on, I paid a visit to Racavola, king or principal chief of this province, which is that of Bettmessar. I was attended by almost all the French who were then in the place, to the number of twenty, the captain and some of the other officers of the frigate, and an interpreter.

The king's-house is situated at the western extremity of the village of Mahaveli, and is composed of one principal story, to which we ascend by means of a kind of ladder. The roof is covered with leaves, and has altogether a very mean appearance. It is surrounded by different huts, appropriated to the accommodation of his attendants and his women.

On my arrival, the king ordered the national colours of France to be planted on the roof of his dwelling, and saluted us with a discharge of thirteen guns. I was introduced to him by Rama-Efa, and found him seated on a raised floor, beneath an alcove, surrounded by his Ministers and the principal chiefs. His Majesty was dressed in a scarlet habit, embroidered with silver, and ornamented with golden epaulettes. This garment had been presented, several years before, to his father Hiavi, by the Administrators of the Isle of France, in the name of the French Monarch.

On my introduction, Zacavola arose; we saluted each other, and shook hands. The king caused a chair to be placed for me near his own; and I sat down, without uncovering my head, in order to support with dignity the character of the nation which I represented.

I informed the king, by means of an interpreter, that I was charged, by the National Assembly of France, to visit the different French possessions, and, in particular, the island of Madagascar, to assure the kings and chiefs of its different provinces and districts, of the pacific and friendly intentions of France, and of her anxious desire to augment and consolidate the relations of amity and commerce, for the mutual advantage of both countries.

"By the flag which you display (added I), it cannot be doubted that you are friendly to the French nation, and regard yourself as being under its protection."

Zacavola replied, that the kings, his ancestors, had always been uniformly attached to the French nation, and gave me every assurance of his ardent wish to cultivate its friendship.

I shall not here detail the conferences which took place during this and another subsequent interview, whereat were discussed the respective interests of the two nations, and of which the result was, the adoption of a regulation that I proposed, for the future government and tranquillity of the country.

An oath was afterwards taken, on both sides, in order to ratify the compact that had been entered into. The ceremony employed on this occasion deserves to be related.

Having, on my part, taken to witness the Supreme Being, who is alike worshipped by the Madagascans and by Europeans, of the sincerity and good intentions of the French nation towards them, I demanded, in my turn, that they should bind themselves by a similar oath, strictly to observe all the articles of this convention, and to maintain, on their side, a just and impartial conduct towards the French.

Then Rama Efa, who acted, on this occasion, as the organ of the king and principal chiefs, after renewing his assurances of satisfaction, said, that he was ready to take the oath required; but in order that it might be authentic, and perfectly conformable to their customs, it was necessary to take it below, on the ground. We were, at this time, it is to be observed, in the upper story of the state-house.

As soon as we had descended into the court or inclosure of the French establishment, our interpreter, holding a staff in his hand, with which he struck the ground at every word he uttered, and, at the termination of every sentence, proclaimed aloud, with much circumlocution, after the manner of the country, that the representative of the French now present, that all those who took any share in the French Government, that all the French now here assembled, had sworn to maintain an inviolable friendship to his Majesty Zacavola, to the chiefs, and all the Madagascans of the province Bettsimissar; and that they had pledged themselves that no Frenchman should commit any injury or act of injustice; upon the express condition, however, that the Madagascans should comport themselves in a similar manner.

Afterwards Rama-Efa, seated on the ground, with the other chiefs, repeated the oath, with the same ceremony, in the name of Zacavola, and the other chiefs of the province of Bettsimissar, by which they swore respect and affection to the French nation, promising to treat with impartiality and due attention every Frenchman who might settle or carry on trade with the country. He recapitulated, at the same time, many instances of oppression and injustice exercised against them by the French at different periods; but he affirmed, that the Madagascans had been fully satisfied with seizing the delinquents, and delivering them into the hands of the French, to be sent to the Isle of France, and that they had never shed the blood of a single French citizen.

The conclusion of this singular oath was nearly in the following words:—"We here solemnly swear and promise, on the earth, and in the presence of Zanhaar, our God, to inflict punishment on all who shall be guilty of injuring any Frenchman, to dispense prompt and impartial justice to all French citizens, and to see that such debts be discharged as are due to them by the natives of Madagascar; and we imprecate, if failing to fulfil this our oath, that divine vengeance may overtake us, that our bones may remain unburied, and be gnawed by dogs, and we engage to resign our Zanhaar for a dog, in case of our infringing the oath now taken."

I interdicted, on this solemn and marked occasion, the barbarous form of the oath formerly enjoined, and which was termed the *oath of blood*. It consisted in drawing blood from the breast of each party, and

of mixing it up with a portion of gunpowder, ginger, gold, and lead; each of the contracting parties took a draught of this disgusting beverage, uttering, at the same time, horrid exclamations and dreadful imprecations.

It seems very singular, that the same ceremony should not only be practised by several distant African nations, but likewise exist, as I myself have witnessed, among the negroes of the Dutch colony of Surinam, who have fled in numerous bodies to the frontiers of Guiana, towards the borders of the Maroni.

I shall now present the reader with such general observations as I was enabled to make during my very short stay in the island.

The land in the environs of Foul-Point, towards the south and west, is a species of savanna, interspersed with clumps of trees, and intersected by some rivulets, which here and there form marshes, in consequence of their course being obstructed by sand-banks, which the sea has thrown up all along the coast.—The soil is a coarse grey vegetable sand. In this part of the island we observed several very pleasant and diversified situations; but the high mountains are at a great distance from this part of the coast.

On the north side, for about the extent of a league, there is a species of downs, formed principally of a vegetable sand, in which we remarked some pasture-ground, and a few clumps of wood. Throughout the whole length of these downs there is a kind of canal formed by the waters of two rivers, called Ouibé and Tartas, which are impeded in their course towards the sea by the sand-banks accumulated on the shore. Sometimes the momentum of these waters is so considerable as to force an outlet; at other times their exit is prevented by the sand which the sea deposits, until, at length, surmounting the impediment by which they were confined, they open themselves a fresh passage.

The free course of the water being thus interrupted, a considerable portion of the adjoining lands is inundated and rendered marshy. It should seem easy to remedy this inconvenience, either by deepening the mouth of the river occasionally, or by means of sluices.

I have since observed, that in Indostan like causes produce similar disadvantages in most of the rivers which disembody themselves into the sea along the coast of Coromandel, in the same geographical situation. With the view of obviating such

such evils, the inhabitants of the latter country annually form, during the rainy season, new outlets for these rivers. A shallow channel is sufficient for this purpose, since the force of the water soon enlarges it in all its dimensions. The adoption of similar measures would prove extremely useful to the eastern coast of Madagascar, and render the country much more salubrious.

Embarking in an Indian boat on the canal formed by the united streams of the rivers Tartas and Onibé, I ascended the former of these rivers for about a league; after which, having landed, I traversed an extensive plain planted with rice, and intersected every where with small dykes of earth to confine the water, and facilitate the irrigation of the rice-grounds. In these fields a number of men were at work, some of whom were busily occupied in transplanting rice.

This excursion enabled me to detect two errors committed by the authors who have written respecting Madagascar, among whom I comprehend the Abbé Raynal.—One of these errors is, that women are the only labourers in this island; and the other, that the rice-fields undergo no kind of preparation whatever, except that of pulling up the rushes growing in the marshes; after which the seed is scattered carelessly on the ground, and cattle driven over them, in order that, by their treading, the grain may be forced into the soil. All the rest, says Raynal, is absolutely left to chance. We observe, on the contrary, that here the culture of rice is conducted with some method; that the ground is so disposed as to confine the water, and to distribute it through the whole plantation; and that the grain is sown in nurseries, and afterwards transplanted. These various processes require much more attention than the rude method which is said to be practised by the illustrious author of *The Philosophical and Political History of the Two Indies*.

Another of his errors respecting this island is, that of a pretended race of dwarfs termed Quimosses. Such a people no where exists in Madagascar as a distinct and separate race; although here, as elsewhere, individuals may be met with who are accidentally dwarfish and ill-formed. After the strictest investigation, I hesitate not to affirm, that the same observation is justly applicable to the Albinos, whom several travellers have considered as a distinct tribe of white Negroes, inhabiting the interior part of Africa. On the contrary, these men can only

be considered as a kind of *lusus nature*, produced by partial accidents, not only in this but in other countries inhabited by Blacks. In fact, the Albinos are born of black parents, and their white colour must be produced by the same causes which occasion the children of other individuals to be marked at their birth by black and white spots.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the NOTES to HEYNE'S VIRGIL.

(Continued from page 108, No. 126.)

The Georgics.

Tempore non alio catulorum oblita læna
Sævior erravit campis. III. 245.

I DO not comprehend Heyne's explanation of *erravit*, by *est, esse solet*. Surely the circumstance of the lioness's wandering or roaming over the plain, forgetful of her young, is important to the picture!

Armaque, Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque
pharetram. III. 345.

Though it may in general be a proper expedient for elevating poetical language above prose, when a *genus* is meant, to express it by the name of some of its principal *species*; yet in doing this, care should be taken that this individual has no incongruity with the scene described. In the present instance, where the poet has given a striking picture of the mode of life followed by the African Nomades, a people perfectly in a state of nature, after saying, that the Lybian shepherd, in his wanderings, carried with him his whole property, he enumerates, among other articles, his *Spartan* dog and *Cretan* quiver. Now if by this the poet only means (as the critics agree) a *dog* and *quiver* in general, it is obviously incongruous to name those kinds of each which the shepherd could not possess, unless by means of a commercial intercourse totally foreign to the way of life described. The ideas excited by the names of these countries destroy the unity and simplicity of the scene, and introduce *fiction* into a passage whose great excellence is *truth* and *nature*. I wonder, therefore, that Heyne should say, with respect to it, "*Licet poetis ejusmodi ornamenta captare*." If all the poets who ever wrote had agreed in such a licence, it would not the less be contradictory to true taste. But would a *Thomson* have admitted it?

Hic

Hic noſtem ludo ducunt, &c. III. 379.

By *noſtem*, ſays Heyne, Virgil means the whole year; in ſupport of which he refers to ſome lines in the beginning of the deſcription, in which winter is ſaid to reign *perpetually* in theſe climates. But though this poetical exaggeration, and ſome other circumſtances, ſhew that the writer had but a confuſed notion of the remote northern climates, and only meant to form a ſtriking picture from a few remarkable circumſtances that he had heard, yet I think he could not have really confounded their winter-life with their whole year; ſince it was manifeſtly impoſſible that they ſhould poſſeſs flocks and herds, and provide for their ſuſtenance, if they paſſed all their time in ſports and jollity under ground. *Nox* muſt mean the great night occaſioned by the abſence of the ſun, if Virgil was acquainted with that circumſtance; or elſe, the long nights of winter.

Sæpe etiam curſu timidus agitabis onagros.

III. 409.

If Virgil named the *onager*, meaning by it the *wild aſs* of the ſouthern climates, an animal unknown in Italy, merely that his language might be “*doctior*,” I will not ſcruple to call it very abſurd: it is ſo much ſo, that I can ſcarcely help ſuſpecting that he had ſome other meaning in the word.

Neu dorſo nemoris.

III. 436.

Dorſum, Heyne ſays, belongs properly to *mountains*, and is only transferred to *woods* as being planted on them. But the image under which it is applied to a mountain, that of a *ridge* or *ſpine*, has no relation to the grove. It muſt be another uſe of the word, like that by which we ſay the *back* for the *hind-part* of any thing.

.... aut præceps Neptuno immerſerit Eurus.

IV. 29.

This is the way, cries Heyne, of making ſmall things great! I think, however, if Lucan or Statius had put *Neptunus* for a *puddle*, it would have been called ridiculous bombſt. So huge a diſproportion between the *thing* and the *name*, only makes littleneſs more conſpicious by the contraiſt. Sterne's French *Jrifeur* talks of immerging a periwig in the ocean!

Spiramenta linunt.

IV. 39.

Spiramenta are certainly *not* the ſame with the *anguloſus aditus* of L. 35, as

Heyne thinks, but the *chinks* left in the wicker or cork of the beehive.

Spiculaque exacuunt roſtris.

IV. 74.

I cannot conceive the propriety of firſt ſuppoſing *ſpicula roſtris* to mean *ſpicula roſtrorum*, and then dropping the proper meaning of *roſtrum*, and interpreting the whole to ſignify merely, “they whet their ſtings.” Why may not the plain ſenſe be admitted, “they whet their ſtings with their beaks”?

Æſtatem increpitans ſeram zephyroſque morantes.

IV. 138.

Heyne takes *increpitans* to ſignify, that the old gardener having reared his early flowers in ſpite of the rigour of the ſeaſon, *ſeemed*, as it were, to chide the delay of ſpring, by his diligence. I ſhould rather ſuppoſe that it meant ſimply, “chiding the delay of fine weather,” through his impatience to begin other work; without any reference to his plucking the flowers, as connected with that chiding.—It is to be obſerved, that the common editions read in the preceding line *acanthi*, not *hyacinthi*, and as this is an evergreen, it does not at all imply that he was able to anticipate the warm weather.

Ille etiam ſeras in verſum diſtulit ulmos,
Eduramque piram, & ſpinos jam pruna ferentes,

Jamque miniſtrantem platanum potantibus umbras.

IV. 144.

Heyne, upon mature conſideration, rejects Martin's idea of this paſſage, viz. that Virgil meant to deſcribe the ſkill of the Corycian in tranſplanting *full grown* trees; but, I think, without good reaſon. For though the epithets *ſeras* and *eduram* be allowed to be equivocal, I ſee not how the meaning of *jam* twice repeated (*now* bearing and *now* ſupplying, &c.) can be ſet aſide.

Bis gravidos cogunt fetus, duo tempora meſſis.

IV. 231.

Nothing, I think, can be more forced than Heyne's explanation of “*cogunt gravidos fetus*”—“they *compel* or *drive* the bees from their cells full of honey, that they may take it away.” *Cogo* could never be uſed in this ſenſe without another word to direct its meaning. It muſt therefore, I think, be employed in its ſenſe of *gathering* or *collecting*; or elſe of *thickening* or *compreſſing*; and relates to the *honey*, either as acted upon by the bee-keeper or the bees themſelves.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of the COUNTRY on the COAST of SOUTH-AMERICA, from PORTO-BELLO to CARRACCAS on the EAST, and from PANAMA to GUAYAQUIL and LIMA on the WEST. By a GENTLEMAN who has visited it.

PORTO-BELLO has an excellent harbour, is situated at a narrow part of the isthmus of Darien, is eighty miles by land from Panama (on the opposite side of the isthmus), and one hundred and eighty west-south-west from Carthagena. There is no communication from thence by land to Carthagena, as the whole western and southern parts of Darien (within the gulph) are in possession of the Indians, who bear a mortal hatred to the Spanish name, and the Spaniards a great fear of them. Ten leagues westward of Porto-Bello is a small town called Chagres, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is navigable for large canoes forty-five miles up, to a place called Cruz, from whence the distance to Panama is but seven leagues. The usual communication from Porto-Bello to Panama is by this river. Westward of Chagres one hundred and fifty miles, empties the river St. Juan de Nicaragua, which rises and takes its name from a large lake in the province of Leon. The lake of Nicaragua extends within a few miles of the Pacific Ocean.

From about the time of the autumnal equinox, till February or March, the whole country in the vicinity of the isthmus of Panama is deluged by almost incessant rain; during which time the winds are very variable on the Atlantic side, but mostly prevail from the westward. The remaining part of the year the winds are more regular, and prevail from the eastward; the atmosphere is then drier, and the inhabitants more healthy. It is very seldom, however, even in the driest seasons, they are more than a day or two without excessive rains; so that the miserable inhabitants seldom feel the regenerating influence of the sun, his piercing rays being incapable of penetrating through the thick vapours which obscure him from their sight. The country is mountainous, and covered with a thick impenetrable wood. This narrow strip of land, which binds together North and South America, being situated between two immense oceans, is destined to be perpetually covered with thick vapours, raised by the intense heat of the sun from the two oceans, which being naturally precipitated by the winds to the same

point, and impeded in their progress by the mountains and contrary current of air, here concentrate, are condensed, and fall in torrents of rain, like the waters of an immense river down a precipice.

The vast quantity of stagnant water with which the earth is perpetually covered, emitting incessant vapours, which impregnate the air with their noxious qualities, may be the principal cause why it is extremely unhealthy.

The inhabitants of this country are mostly natives, the climate being so inimical to European constitutions, that few of the latter venture a long residence.—They are a diminutive, emaciated set of wretches, and have more the appearance of walking phantoms than of human animated beings.

The prevailing diseases in this country are: First, the leprosy, which all the inhabitants are more or less afflicted with, and strangers, soon after their arrival, are attacked by it, particularly at Porto-Bello. I imputed the cause of this loathsome disease to the water, which descends from the mountains by a natural aqueduct into the town, and from thence to the sea, and of which the inhabitants drink freely, seldom mixing with it any kind of spirits.—It is extremely cool and pleasant, and of a clear bluish cast.

Secondly. A disorder, called by the Spaniards *dolor-acostado*, or pain in the side, which, when settling on the right side, affects the liver, and when in the left, forms a hard lump, which attaches itself to the side, and generally terminates in death. This is occasioned (say the Spanish physicians) by a concentration and stagnation of the blood in the part affected. The extreme pain it gives the patient as the disorder increases, occasions a violent fever. For this complaint they give strong purgatives, bleed profusely, and rub the part affected with warm tallow, as likewise the extremities of the body, which produces violent perspiration. They sometimes make an incision in the side for the matter collected to discharge itself.

Thirdly. Pulmonary complaints are frequent.

Fourthly. Bilious fevers, which are the prevailing disease in that country, and generally come to a crisis the seventh or ninth day. If they do not terminate in death, the patient is left extremely weak and debilitated, and remains a long time in a convalescent state; indeed, seldom recovers perfect health without change of climate. The remedies prescribed for this disorder are strong purgatives, profuse

fuse letting of blood, injections, and bark, when the fever subsides. They recommend a thin broth, made by the boiling of a fowl in water, barley-water, &c. for constant drinks; and will not suffer the patient to eat any thing while the fever is upon him, but allow him to drink as much water as he pleases. The part most affected by this disorder is the head.

It possibly may not be uninteresting to mention, that a proposition was made to the Court of Spain, to open a canal from the bay of Panama, to communicate with the river Chagres at Cruz, and so with the Atlantic Ocean. It was rejected, on the supposition that it would deprive the Pacific of so much water as to leave their harbours on that side dry; and, on this, have a tendency to overflow the West India islands, and the sea-coast of the continent, as it was contended that the waters of the Pacific at that part of the continent were much higher than on the opposite side in the Atlantic Ocean. This is probably an absurd idea; and the more probable cause of rejecting the proposition, arose from those contracted principles of policy which distinguish the Spanish Cabinet, and which tend to deprive other nations from profiting by an intercourse with her American possessions, which a canal would much facilitate, and expose her possessions in the Pacific to an easy conquest. It is not foreign to the subject to relate, that the ebb and flow of the tides at Panama is from fourteen to twenty feet, and that at Porto-Bello they are but three or four feet.

Should a canal ever be opened at the place mentioned, it will probably cause a complete revolution in commerce, and make Panama and Porto-Bello two great emporiums for the interchange of the productions of the eastern and western world.

There are many considerable settlements on the lake and river of Nicaragua, and between the river and Panama, on the gold mines of Veragua, from which are taken about twenty quintals of gold annually. The provinces of Veragua and Costa-Rica (between Panama and the lake) are not numerously peopled, neither is that of Leon; but by means of this lake vast quantities of goods from Porto-Bello would find their way into the district of Mexico, and from thence the whole country within the jurisdiction of Guatimala would receive supplies, as likewise from Panama, which is situated at the head of a deep and spacious bay,

about two hundred leagues south-east from the city of Guatimala. Panama is a walled town, and contains about thirty thousand inhabitants. In a southern and western direction from thence, about six hundred miles, is the city of Guayaquil, situated upon a river which rises from the Andes in the province of Quito, and unites its waters with those of the Pacific Ocean at Guayaquil bay. This river is navigable, and goods are conveyed up it thence to the city of Quito. Between Panama and Guayaquil are several intermediate ports, which would receive more or less goods from thence, from whence they would likewise find their way to Quito. Payta is a very considerable town on the Pacific, about one hundred miles from Guayaquil. The province of Quito is very populous, and said to be the richest of Peru. Lima is about eight hundred miles from Guayaquil, well known as the most opulent and luxurious city of South America. It is the great emporium from whence every part of Peru receives supplies, as likewise the greater part of Chili, and monopolizes almost the whole trade of South America on the Pacific side, when Spain is at peace, and has a free intercourse with that country.

Sta. Martha is about ten leagues from Carthagena, and the river St. Magdalena unites with the Atlantic between those two places. The river St. Magdalena rises in the Andes, in the province of Grenada, and those two places are the receptacles of the productions of that province, and supply it with merchandize.— From St. Martha to Caraccas there is a safe communication by land or water, and the expences attending the transportation of goods by either mode of conveyance are trifling; so that I calculate my plan to include the supply of the principal part of that country also.

The trade of that part of Spanish America which my plan comprises, is very limited and confined. The European merchants enjoy all the advantages to be derived from their external commerce, the unjust and impolitic laws of their country having given them the power to impose their own prices on the American subject for the manufactures of Europe, and to receive the produce of their country on such terms as they think proper. Their internal commerce is principally an illicit traffic, which every class of people, from the viceroys to the meanest subjects, are more or less concerned in, and is reduced to such system by habit and custom, that each has

has his price for his perfidy in proportion to the value of the trade he facilitates.

There are manufactured in Peru some coarse woollen cloths and linen, as likewise hats, leather, &c. the only manufactures they are allowed to enjoy, though possessing a country capable of producing, with little labour, every raw material the manufacturer requires.

During the late war the inhabitants of South America received their goods by a trade with the West India Islands, by the English and American whaling-vessels on the coasts of Peru and Chili, by a commerce from this country to the River of Plate, and round Cape Horn to Chili and Peru, which, with the exception of some few special permissions, granted generally to the Spaniards, and the property covered by our citizens, was a clandestine trade against the laws of Spain.

From the English islands they received their principal supplies, being allowed a trade thence by act of parliament, under certain restrictions, and protected from British capture by licenses from the different governments.

From Jamaica nearly the whole country from the Gulph of Mexico to Carraccas received almost wholly their goods, a great proportion of which went to Porto-Bello, on account of its vicinity to the Pacific Ocean, to Nicaragua, Carthagena, and St. Martha. From an intimate acquaintance with the trade from Jamaica the two years previous to the close of the late war, I am certain that at least two millions in goods were shipped from thence yearly. Porto-Bello once commanded an immense trade. Before the navigation round Cape Horn was thought safe or practicable, the richly laden galleons of Spain, after having touched at Carthagena, and disposed of such parts of their cargoes as that market demanded, at a certain season of the year, when it was supposed least unhealthy, proceeded to Porto-Bello with the remainder of their cargoes, when a fair was held of forty day's continuance for the disposal of their effects. An English ship, by a contract with the Spanish Government, was allowed an annual trade to Porto-Bello about the year 1720; was laden in England with a very rich cargo, touched at Jamaica, put her provisions, water, &c. on board of tenders which accompanied her from thence, and proceeded to the fair at the time of the galleons. This privilege was given by the British Government to the South Sea Company.

The Spanish merchants from every

part of America met at the time of the fair at Porto-Bello, with their gold and silver, and other rich productions of the country, to exchange them for the manufactures of Europe; and business was there transacted, in the space of a few days, to the amount of millions. Independent of the immense cargoes of the galleons and the British annual ship, great quantities of goods were smuggled into Porto-Bello at that time by the company's ships allowed to trade thither with negroes under the *Asiento* contract.

From the important discoveries made in navigation about this time, and the spirit of enterprize and commercial enthusiasm which pervaded Europe, hazardous and bold enterprizes were undertaken as the thirst for gold increased, and voyages round Cape Horn were effected and became frequent. From this time the trade of Porto-Bello decreased, and is now very inconsiderable, except by an illicit traffic.

Spanish America was formerly supplied with the manufactures and productions of China and the East Indies by a trading company at the Philippine Islands. An annual galleon was sent from thence to Acapulco, Panama, and Lima. But the productions of those countries being afforded in Europe and the United States, of late years, much cheaper than they can ship them from the Philippines, the trade from thence is almost entirely done away, and there is only a trifling commerce from Manilla to Acapulco.

A free opening for British* commerce to Porto-Bello would supply the inhabitants from the river Nicaragua to the Carraccas on the Atlantic, from Guatemala to Chili on the Pacific Ocean, and the interior country within those limits, at a much cheaper rate than they could be supplied from any other quarter, except possibly that the British from Trinidad would be able to supply them cheaper in the vicinity of Carraccas. But few of their goods would enter the interior, however; as the risque of seizure, and expences attending the smuggling-trade, would deter the Spaniards from any considerable intercourse with that island, when they could be supplied from one of their own ports in the neighbourhood at much lower rates, and incur no hazard by transportation from one place to another.

The spontaneous productions of South America, and of which, upon this plan,

* This barbarous word has lately been introduced in the United States as synonymous to American!

we should receive the greatest part for our merchandize sent thither, are gold, silver, platina (which is taken from the gold-mines of Chaco only), pearls, precious stones, copper, drugs of various kinds, *ignum-vitæ*, ebony, mahogany, fustic, brazilletto, Nicaragua wood, logwood, and generally every kind of dye-woods, which are in great abundance on the coasts of Porto-Bello, but have never been made an article of export from thence, as they have never had a trade to encourage the procuring of them.

The only place where pearls are taken in any quantity is at the Isles del Rey, in the Bay of Panama. The annual value of the fishery is about 150,000 sequins; and the pearls are said to be the best known. But the luxury in dress of the Spanish ladies so enhances the price of them there for ornaments to their persons, that they would not become an article of value for export.

The agricultural productions of that country are cotton, cacao, and indigo.—Hides and tallow would become considerable articles of export from thence, and so would tortoise-shell.

The country in the vicinity of Porto-Bello, though extremely fertile, remains in the same uncultivated state in which nature formed it; hardly presenting a single trace of the art or industry of man. In the neighbourhood of Panama the attention of the agriculturist is paid only to the breeding of cattle.

In the provinces of Leon and Costarica considerable quantities of indigo and cacao are produced; but of the latter article we should receive the greater part from Guayaquil, where it is produced in abundance. We should receive from Guatimala, by the way of Panama, the greatest quantity of indigo, and perhaps some cochineal; but there is no attention paid to the culture or gathering of that article in the southern part of America.

The province of Carthagea produces great quantities of cotton, and thence eastward there are considerable quantities raised.

In the vicinity of Santa-Fé, in Grenada, wheat and other kinds of grain are raised in abundance. But the expence of conveyance so enhances the prices, that by the time they arrive at Carthagea, Porto-Bello, or Panama (whether from thence or from Chili, where they are also produced), that we could supply those places with flour much cheaper than they can now obtain it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, in my concluding Paper on the Situation of Emigrants to America, asserted, that however moderate the terms may seem to be on which the proprietors of American back-lands offer them for sale in Europe, yet they are in reality exorbitant; and that if a proprietor were to give away nine-tenths of his land to actual settlers, he would still make a very profitable speculation; and having also promised to prove it to a demonstration, by giving your readers an insight into the arcana of American land-jobbing, I sit down to perform it. I have only to premise, that my sole intention in so doing is, to paint in just and unexaggerated terms the madness of quitting cultivation and society for immense and impenetrable forests, and the company of wild beasts, and still more savage Indians. In these, as in my former Papers, I totally disavow all prejudices for or against any country. I shall lay open the schemes of speculators and land jobbers, a species of men just as much *beloved* and *respected* among the Americans, as monopolists and forestallers are among us. Of such a species of men, therefore, and not of Americans in general, I now speak.

I have already quoted M. Voincy to prove that the American panegyrists have blazoned their description beyond not only reality, but even credibility; which can only be ascribed to their well-known antipathy to the mother-country, above which they wished to exalt her infant colonies in moral and political economy.—By the most exaggerated accounts they hoped to drain her of her agriculturists, mechanics, and other members most useful to a young country, and to make the colonies what they represented them to be, not what they really were. All sensible Americans despise the authors of such accounts; in proof of which I beg leave to lay before your readers the words of one of the most enlightened and patriotic citizens of the United States, delivered on one of the most solemn occasions they have ever experienced since their independence.* They are as follow:—“While

* An Oration on the Death of the late General George Washington; delivered at the Old South Meeting-house in Boston, before his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at their request, on Saturday the 8th of February, 1800; by Fisher Ames, Esq. Member of Congress.

Great Britain wielded a force not inferior to that of the Roman empire under Trajan, suddenly astonished Europe beheld a feeble people, till then unknown, stand forth and defy this giant to the combat. It was so unequal, all expected it would be short. The events of that war were so many miracles, that attracted, as much perhaps as any war ever did, the wonder of mankind. Our final success exalted their admiration to its highest point:—they allowed to Washington all that is due to transcendent virtue, and to the Americans more than is due to human nature. They considered us as a race of Washingtons, and admitted that Nature in America was fruitful only in prodigies. Their books and their travellers, exaggerating and distorting all their representations, assiduously established the opinion, that this is a new world, with a new order of men and things adapted to it; that here we practise industry amidst the abundance that requires none; that we have morals so refined that we do not need laws; and though we have them, yet we ought to consider their execution as an insult and a wrong; that we have virtue without weaknesses, sentiment without passions, and liberty without factions. These illusions, in spite of their absurdity, and, perhaps, because they are absurd enough to have dominion over the imagination only, have been received by many of the malcontents against the governments of Europe, and induced them to emigrate.—Such illusions are too soothing to vanity to be entirely checked in their currency among Americans. They have been pernicious, as they cherish false ideas of the rights of men and the duties of rulers.—They have led the citizens to look for liberty where it is not, and to consider the government, which is its castle, as its prison."

This opinion of the Americans themselves, is so extremely worthy of the notice of Europeans, as to appear to me to need no apology for giving it to your readers. My intention in doing it, so far as respects myself, is to account for the difference they will find betwixt my account and those of preceding writers on American affairs. They have given the reveries of a fanciful, if not wicked, imagination: I shall confine myself to plain matters of fact.

To proceed:—The lands of the western continent are represented under three striking heads:

1. As fertile to luxuriance.
2. As excessively cheap.

3. As offering advantages not to be paralleled on the eastern continent.

These heads will embrace the whole extent of the nature of American lands and land-jobbing, and each will be considered in its place.

1. The American lands are fertile to luxuriance.—This is a fact, so far as respects the uncultivated lands, which can be no subject of wonder to any person who has the least knowledge of natural philosophy. In spite of the quaint expressions of European writers, who affect to call America the younger sister of the three other grand divisions of the habitable part of the globe, it strikes many that it will be no difficult matter to prove them to have been twins;* and if we consider the face of the country when it was first discovered by us, which was almost totally covered by forest-trees (the aborigines only inhabiting spots which nature had left bare, and never destroying the forests, which sheltered their game, and were denominated their hunting-grounds), we must be, at once, convinced, that the annual fall of the leaves, and the decay of vegetation upon the ground, heaped up for so many ages, and quickly rotted by the immense falls of snow and consequent summer-heats of the climate, must have rendered the greatest part of the superficies of the level grounds or vallies one continued heap of strong natural manure. This is so much the case, that every production found there is excessively rank, and the ground must be absolutely impoverished by tobacco, hemp, or other weeds, as rank as the soil itself, before it will be fit for any kind of grain. For this reason we find that tobacco, which was formerly so much cultivated on the Atlantic shores, is now to be seen there no more. By a continual succession of crops of tobacco, the lands are grown too poor to bear any more, and is still rich enough for crops of grain; but even for those the old lands begin to require artificial manure, and must, in process of time, be managed with as much care and attention as the old lands in Europe. The culture of tobacco thus gradually recedes from the shores of the Atlantic, nearer to, and beyond, the Allegany mountains, to—

* This may be the subject of another Paper. It is really astonishing that Americans, as well as Europeans, should have been so long insensible to a subject which would afford the greatest insight into natural philosophy, and might prove the touchstone of the Mosaic account of the creation.

wards the shores of the Ohio and Mississippi, where the soil is really so rank, that there is a species of wild clover which grows between three and four feet in height, on a stem equal in circumference to that of a little finger. That the principal part of the soil of the United States is composed from this decayed vegetation, is evident from this—that all spots on which pine-trees grow, and on which there can be no fall of the leaf, will really bear nothing else; and there are many spots like these (particularly in Georgia) which are for miles in extent, and are denominated by the Americans pine-barrens.

This luxuriance, however, instead of being a blessing to, is really the bane of, the first settlers; as the breaking up of such a putrid heap of decayed vegetables, which, from its thick cover of forest-trees, could never before have been exposed to a free current of air, must be very unwholesome,* if not, in a great measure, the cause of that dreadful epidemic called yellow-fever, which never fails to make its appearance in some part or other every spring and fall, at the coming-in and going-out of warm weather. This luxuriance, or rather rankness, also chokes all the crops of regular husbandry, until, as has been already said, it be reduced by a culture of tobacco, and other strong weeds, and is one of the principal disadvantages a new settler will have to overcome, particularly Europeans, who know nothing of such culture, which, in the hands of those used to it, turns out very precarious, owing to the unfavourableness of the weather for curing it. Another very great disadvantage is the forest-trees over his head, though styled in American advertisements *magnificent*.—They are the most insuperable bar to agriculture until destroyed, which must be done by infinite labour and immense expence, either by cutting down one by one, and burning them, or else by another mode practised by the Americans, and called *ringing*, that is, cutting the bark off the whole circumference of the tree as near the ground as possible, by which

* I was struck with its wild appearance (says M. Volney, speaking of the new settlement of Gallipolis), and the fallow complexions, thin visages, sickly looks, and uneasy air, of all its inhabitants. They were not desirous of conversing with me. Their houses, though whitewashed, were nothing but huts made of trunks of trees, plastered with clay, and covered with shingles, and consequently damp and badly sheltered from the weather.

means the sap loses its conductor, the upper part of the tree perishes, and it is blown down by the wind. The stumps yet remain in the ground to be riven and dug up, and they are so close to each other as to prevent the use of the plough, and necessitate the cultivator to turn up the ground by hand, which is an incredibly laborious and tedious process for himself, as well as extravagantly expensive, if he is able to get and to pay for assistance, as may be collected from what has been already said relative to the high rate of wages in America. The latter method, however, should seem preferable; because if a settler was to ring the trees on such a quantity of ground as he might wish to cultivate, and, after removing the tops, was to leave the ground, thus uncovered, exposed for a season or two to a free current of air, much of its rankness and unwholesomeness might evaporate and be dispersed.

Such is the nature of these uncultivated lands; and the situation of an emigrant landing on the Atlantic shores is precisely this: he has two or three hundred miles to go through a country, for the greatest part a wilderness, without a conveyance, a road, or a guide: he must be at a considerable expence to procure the deputy-surveyor of the district in which his purchased land lies, to go with him to point out its boundaries, which are only imaginary lines run by the compass: he is to convey his family, and build a shelter for them, as he can: he is to get implements of husbandry, cattle, and provisions (the latter of which he cannot possibly raise for himself during the first year), as he can: he is to destroy these *magnificent* forests and break up this *luxurious* soil with his own hands, or at an immense expence, if he can: and when all these Herculean labours are performed, what is his reward? A life scarcely superior to that of an American savage for himself and his posterity for ages to come.

As, in my second Paper on the situation of emigrants to America, I have enumerated most of the principal obstacles to settling backwards, and pointed out the hardships to be encountered, I shall pass on to what the American adventurers call the *diversions* of hunting and fishing. The former is always a matter of necessity to procure victuals, and rather considered a hardship than an amusement: to traverse these pathless wilds at the hazard of losing himself (which is frequently the case if a settler ventures out without a pocket-compass) is a task fitted only for the most hardy

hardy and desperate hunter, and not for the man of pleasure. It is, besides, a loss of time, which ought to be applied to matters of necessity. As to the latter, although there are as fine rivers and creeks as any in the world to be met with in the United States, it must be absurd to suppose they run through every tract of land. It is true that the draughtsman never fails to lay down a plenty of streams upon the plan of every tract of land sent to Europe for sale, when nature, perhaps, has denied it even a mill-stream: but more of this under the second head.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILST, in this learned metropolis, a corn-cutter is justly styled a *ebiropedist*—a tooth-drawer an *odontologist*,—when every apothecary deals in *Therapeutics* and *Galenicals*—and the green-grocer advertises his various *botanicals*—nay, when the *Panorama* attracts all the eyes in the kingdom—when Mr. Walker boasts his *Eidophusicon*—and every map-seller his *eidouranion*—one single word is still deprived of his native etymology.—*Physiognomy*, though in every body's mouth, is yet most shamefully robbed of its original meaning, and the perversions of it are numerous and notorious. From the insignificant, if not jargon term, *phiz*, for face, is the above high-sounding term derived, if any true inference is to be made from its general use. Mrs. Tallow, the chandler's wife, with a very red broad face and saucer-eyes, is reckoned by her neighbour, the carcase-butcher, to have a fine *phizzionimy*: Dr. G. when pocketing two fine furniture-volumes, is considered by erudite *Bibliopolis* to have a very learned *phizzionimy*. Nay, the writer of this article of *serious* complaint, because he never laughs at the *jokes* of some modern dramatic-writers, is said to exhibit a very dull *phizzionimy* at the representation of certain comedies. Your complainant, Mr. Editor, further sets forth, that the knowledge of the inside-man, supposed to be guessed at by his face, gestures, attitude, &c. is expressed in the Greek language by the legitimate term *physiognomy*, or the law of nature, made and provided, as the phrase is, in that case. Now, that the *phiz* alone is but an indifferent index whereby the mind is to be scrutinized, will clearly appear from very obvious instances. When I meet a great man in the street who wishes to avoid

my eye, I do not take the hint from his *phiz* (which is unmoved), but from the erectness of his figure and the accelerated motion of his walk. When, in the case of distress, I apply to a rich man for the loan of a trifle, I do not guess by his *phiz* (which is all compassion and woe) what my hopes are; but when I see him buttoning his coat close, and shutting the pockets of his breeches very carefully, yet leisurely, I surely conjecture that at present he is out of cash; and in these cases I am seldom, if ever, mistaken. Moreover, at a distance, before you can possibly discover any feature in a person's *phiz*, do we not conceive in our own minds, from the attitude of ease, stiffness, &c. of his arms, body, and legs, what moral character the man possesses, and even, in many cases, of what profession the stranger is? Now, Mr. Editor, though I am not so fond of admitting hard, long, and foreign words into our language, as was a late erudite lexicographer, yet, when they have been adopted, I wish their use and extent of meaning may be fully ascertained and acknowledged; and have so far a regard for the Greek language, as to vindicate it from the injuries of vernacular jargon.

PHILOLOGOS.

CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. CCVII.—MR. ANTHONY COLLINS.

THE following article belongs to the former Number.

Mr. Collins was of King's College.—Being designed for the bar, he afterwards entered of the Temple; but possessing a speculative and philosophical turn of mind, and determined on pursuing Free Inquiry to its utmost limits, he soon left the Temple for literary retirement,

Inter sylvas Academi quærere verum. HOR.

His Discourse on Free-Thinking shews, that he considered the very essence of religion and morals to consist in free-thinking, or independent, unshackled inquiry after truth, as the proper security against imposture, and the only foundation for principle and happiness, “the only crime of man lying (these are Collins's words), with respect to opinions, in *not thinking freely*.”

This Discourse is written with great acuteness; and, at the same time, plays off much banter against the clergy, and was supposed to be levelled at Christianity itself. This occasioned Mr. Whiston to enter the lists against him, mounted on his old

old hobby of the Apostolical Constitutions. "Spiritual wickedness (we use Whiston's words), ecclesiastical tyranny, and anti-christian tyranny, with Constantine and Athanasius," he leaves to shift for themselves, but still thinks himself capable of rescuing his *primitive discipline*, and leaves the field after making a violent thrust at the clergy. "Woe unto the shepherds of Israel—the shepherds feed not the sheep, but themselves—with force and insult have ye ruled over them; and they were scattered, because there was no shepherd; and they became meat to all the beasts of the field."

Dr. Bentley, also, cracked a lance with Collins, and a pretty sharp one. Though the main argument, so far as the reasons for free-inquiry are concerned, is not affected either by the gravity of Whiston or the tartness of Bentley.

Another work of Mr. Collins's is intitled "A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty." This discusses the subject of philosophical liberty and necessity. Mr. Hobbes was the first writer in this country who treated of this doctrine. It has been since discussed by Dr. Hartley, in his Chapter on the Mechanism of the Human Mind, and by Dr. Jonathan Edwards, of New England, in his Treatise on Free Will. But Collins's remarks exceed them all for perspicuity and precision, and therefore wear the most popular air. Two Translations of this performance have been made into French, and Dr. Priestley republished it in England in the year 1790.

There are various other treatises of Collins's. His *chef d'œuvre* is A Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion. In this work he musters all his shrewdness and all his reading. In the former part he vindicates Mr. Whiston for his liberty of writing; in the second he attacks him for his notions concerning the corruptions of the Scripture-text, and for the means which he proposes to restore it.

Dr. Priestley remarks of this Discourse: "His writings on the subject of prophecy have certainly occasioned more real difficulty to the friends of Revelation than all the other writings of unbelievers at home and abroad."

Collins was highly respected for his worth, and sometimes dreaded for his talents. He was the friend and correspondent of Locke, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He lived and died like a good man.

NO. CCVIII.—DR. JEREMY TAYLOR.

This article, also, is out of place; for Jeremy Taylor was an Arminian, patronized at first by Archbishop Laud, and afterwards made a bishop in Ireland.—He was once very near going over to Popery; and if the account of some of his biographers is true, was *very* easily converted back again. He, however, deserved a bishopric—for he wrote learnedly in defence of episcopacy—and feelingly, for he had encountered some difficulties in its support. He wrote much and sometimes mystically; he possessed the understanding of a philosopher and the imagination of a poet. As a writer, he has been much admired by the advocates of opposite systems; by the friends of free-inquiry for his Liberty of Prophecy; by the friends of the establishment, for his Divine Right of Episcopacy; and by the devout of different communities, for his Life of the Holy Jesus. At the same time he has written so freely and unguardedly on the darkness of the Scriptures, and the difficulty of understanding them; on the mysteriousness of its doctrines, the variety of its readings, and the contrariety of its senses, as though they could be made clear neither by the analogy of faith nor by the analogy of reason. Indeed he has furnished sceptics with some plausible arguments against them; and with this view, no doubt, Collins makes a sort of triumphant quotation from this ungenerous prelate.

Tam magnam rem. tam negligenter! TER.

A volume of extracts from this writer and a few others has lately been published by a gentleman of this university, Mr. Basil Montague. By the bye, Bishop Taylor was the son of a barber at Cambridge.

NO. CCIX.—JEWS.

The Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans; and *Alma Mater* has no dealings with the Jews, at least in her character of an *Academia*, distributing *lucem et pocula sacra*. Christ would, probably, have blamed them both; and they manage these matters better in some foreign universities, on the broad foundation of Mr. Locke's Treatise on Toleration.

But, ever proud of bearing testimony to the very semblance of liberality, we must acknowledge, though our venerable mother does not admit Jews into her bosom, that she indulges them occasionally with her smiles, and has condescended to receive favourably a Hebrew Grammar, and a Book on Fluxions, from the hands of a late Mr. Israel Lyons, a Jew, formerly

merly of Cambridge. This gentleman taught, at the time, Hebrew to the gownsmen, though not of the gown himself. There is, at present, also, in the town an academy for the Jews; and we should be happy to see the time, when they might be permitted not only to view the beef but to sup the broth.

NO. CCX.—LINES ON THE DEATH OF DR. PRIESTLEY. IN THE MANNER OF THE ANTHOLOGIA. BY A CANTAB.

Thinking, as we do, that national institutions should be accessible to people of all parties, the writer makes no apology for these lines :

ΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΣΥΝΤΟΣ ΕΩΝ ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΗΡΙΟΣ ΕΝ ΘΙΜΕΝΟΙΣΙΝ,
ΑΛΛ' ΕΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΨΗΜΗ ΖΑ, ΚΛΥΤΑ ΠΟΛΛΑ ΤΥΧΩΝ.
ΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΑΛΛΟΔΑΠΟΙΣ ΦΙΛΗΣ ΑΠΟ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΑΙΩΣ,
ΖΩΕΙ ΕΝ ΕΥΧΕΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΘΕΣΙΝ ΑΥΓΛΙΑΚΑΝ.
ΓΕΝΝΗΣ ΠΡΙΣΤΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΚΝΟΙΣ ΟΞΟΝΙΟΙΟ,
ΖΩΝ ΑΓΑΠΗΝ Δ' ΑΜΦΟΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΕΟΣ ΕΙΧΕ ΘΑΝΩΝ.
ΟΞΥΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΣΙΓΑ, ΣΙΓΑ ΠΟΛΥΟΚΑΡΘΜΟΣ ΕΡΙΣΗΣ,
ΣΙΓΑΣΙΝ ΠΟΛΛΟΙ Τ' ΑΝΤΙΕΡΙΖΟΜΕΝΩΝ.
ΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΙΕΡΩΝ ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΙΕΡΩ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΖΕΙ,
ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΕΙ ΨΗ ΕΤΙ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΩ.
ΑΛΛ' ΗΜΕΙΣ ΖΩΝΤΕΣ ΣΟΦΙΩΝ ΑΓΕΤΗΝ ΤΕ ΣΕΒΩΜΕΝ.
ΕΞ ΑΓΕΤΗΣ ΤΙΜΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΕΟΣ ΕΣΤΙ ΤΟΥΣ.

CCXI.—CALVINISTS.

It has been shewn, that the doctrinal articles of the Church of England are Calvinistic. And thus, says Hume; "the first reformers in England, as in other European countries, had embraced the most rigid tenets of predestination and absolute decrees, and had composed upon that system all the articles of their religious faith."

Calvinists are of two sorts, supralapsarians, and sublapsarians; and Bishop Burnet acknowledges, "that the first reformers were sublapsarians."

"The supralapsarians suppose, that in the decree of election and preterition, God did not consider mankind as fallen or unfallen, but chose some and rejected others, considered merely as beings that should infallibly exist. The sublapsarians suppose, that the elect were chosen, and the reprobate passed by, not merely as creatures, but complexly, as sinners."

The above paragraph is extracted from Mr. Toplady's Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England, a work written, though not in the spirit of moderation, with a complete knowledge of the subject. But enough of Calvinism; proceed we to the Calvinists of Cambridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BELIEVING that whatever has a tendency to promote public utility, may find a place in your valuable Miscellany, I venture to send you the results of a few experiments made on pit-coal, with a view to ascertain whether a gas may be obtained from it in quantity and quality sufficient to supersede the use of oil in lighting rooms, &c.

I distilled, in a retort, 50 ounces of pit-coal in a red heat, which gave 6 ounces of a liquid matter covered with oil, more or less fluid as the heat was increased or diminished. About 26 ounces of cinder remained in the retort; the rest came over in the form of air, as it was collected in the pneumatic apparatus. I mixed part of it with atmospherical air, and fired it with the electric spark with a tolerable explosion, which proves it to be hydrogene.—Whether any of the other gases were mixed with it, I did not then determine. In the receiver I found a fluid of an acid taste, with a great quantity of oil, and, at the bottom, a substance, resembling tar.

The apparatus I make use of for producing light is a-refiner's crucible, the top of which (after filling with coal) I close with a metal cover, luted with clay or other luting, so as to prevent the escape of the gas; a metal pipe is soldered into the cover, bent so as to come under the shelf in the pneumatic trough, over which I place a jar with a stop-cock and a small tube; the jar being previously filled with water, the crucible I place on the common or other fire as is most convenient; and as the heat increases in it, the gas is forced rapidly through the water into the jar, and regularly displaces it. I then open the cock and put fire to the gas, which makes its escape through the small tube, and immediately a most beautiful flame ensues, perfectly free from smoke or smell of any kind. A larger light, but not so vivid or clear, will be produced without passing the gas through water, but attended with a smoke somewhat greater than that of a lamp charged with common oil.

I have great hopes that some active mechanic or chemist will, in the end, hit on a plan to produce light for large factories, and other purposes, at a much less expence, by the above or similar means, than is at present produced from oil.

JOHN NORTHERN.

Leeds, March 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine, for November last, page 382, your intelligent Correspondent O. E. I. expresses a wish, that your valuable and widely circulated Miscellany may become the receptacle of communications on the method observed of reading the Latin and Greek poets in some of our most respectable seminaries, and by some of our celebrated classical scholars. In this wish, I am persuaded, every student in the languages of Athens and Rome, will naturally participate with your Correspondent, from a desire of seeing so interesting a subject brought forward and discussed with ability; and I hope, that the gentlemen whom O. E. I. has named, and upon whom he has called, will feel themselves disposed to comply with his request, and communicate to the public to what extent in their practice, the method is observed of reading the Latin and Greek poets, so as to preserve the charms of due quantity in the feet, and consequent melody in the general effect. I am sure, Sir, however, that many of your readers would be glad to peruse such communications, which might, perhaps, set at rest for ever the controversies which have arisen on the method to be adopted in reading the Latin and Greek classics.

In this paper, I wish to excite the attention of your readers to the nature of accent, if you shall think the present letter deserving of a place in the Monthly Magazine.

In some late Numbers a few observations have been made by different Correspondents on certain parts of Mr. Lindley Murray's English Grammar and Exercises. Both these performances are undoubtedly excellent; but, like every other work, they are necessarily imperfect; *nihil est ab omni parte beatum*, is a truth which cannot be denied. In his definition of the word accent, Mr. Murray does not appear to have been more happy, than in some other parts of his works which have been noticed in the Monthly Magazine. "Accent," says Mr. M. "is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice, on a certain letter or syllable of a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them: as, in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable *sume*, which take the accent."

This definition does not seem to be just,

unless the word accent be now used in a different signification from what it formerly denoted. Accent is said to be derived from *accino*, because the letter or syllable on which it is placed requires a certain modulation of the voice. The corresponding Greek word *προσῳδία* is also derived from *ᾠδή*, a song; and it has been well observed by one of the ancients, that music differs from ordinary discourse, only in the number of its tones (*Dionys. Halicarnas. περὶ τρυφίδου*.) If I were therefore to define accent, I would call it *the raising or depressing of the tone of the voice in pronouncing a certain letter or syllable*.

In the human voice we may observe three particulars; first a variety of tones which naturally rise above, or fall below each other; secondly a power of shortening or lengthening any of those tones; and, thirdly, spirit or emphasis, which, by a greater profusion of breath, gives an aspiration to a single letter, or marks with peculiar earnestness some particular sentence in a word, or some particular word in a sentence.

If these observations are just, it necessarily follows that Mr. Murray has mistaken spirit or emphasis for accent; and that this has been really the case, seems evident from the similarity which exists in his definition of the two words. "By emphasis," says he, "is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words on which we design to lay particular stress, and to shew how they affect the rest of the sentence."

In Dr. Carey's Latin Prosody made Easy, which is a very useful work, and executed with ability, is the following passage:—"By Dr. Bentley, the great champion of accent, we are taught (*de Metr. Terent.*) that *Malum*, &c. are to be accented on the final syllable; and accordingly, in the first scene of the Andria, we find no less than fifty-five words so accented by him, as *Aderat*, *Igitur*, &c."†

In this passage Dr. Carey has confounded the *iectus accentuum* of Dr. Bentley, which regard metre only, with the general accent of the Roman language. That these *iectus accentuum*, as they have been improperly called by Dawes and Bentley, referred to the general divisions of the verse, and to the manner in which it ought to be scanned, appears from their uniform position. If we consult Dr. Bentley's Terence, we shall find them placed, without exception, on the latter syllable of the former foot of each

* Eighth Edition, page 190.

* Page 198. † Page 107.

dipodia, in all *iambic* verses; and on the first syllable of every dipodia, in *trochaics*. It is probable, that the name may have misled Dr. Carey, and been the occasion of his supposing that Dr. Bentley intended the accentual, instead of the metrical *ægis*, though it is a wonder that he should continue to entertain the same idea, after he was aware of the extreme difference in their position.

I trust, Sir, to the candour and liberality of Mr. Murray and Dr. Carey for the freedom which I have used, and remain
Yours, &c.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenshoe-dale, March 1, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

No. II.

Here ancient ART her dedal fancies play'd
In the quaint mazes of the crisped roof;
In mellow glooms the speaking pane array'd,
And rang'd the cluster'd column, massy proof.

WARTON.

THE mind of man, perhaps, never feels sensations more powerful, more poignant, more numerous, or more difficult to explain, than those which seize it in the contemplation of a Gothic church. The sacredness of the place, connected with its antiquity, inspires an awe peculiarly solemn; we view it as the product of an age more pious than our own; an age whose very devotion was romantic: and while we feel the superstition it infuses, we feel likewise a desire to know who were the people, and what the crafty principles of mechanism, that gave rise to buildings at once so magnificent and picturesque.

Although it is the intention of the Antiquary to treat the arts of elegance, and particularly architecture, in a general and systematic form, yet will some instances be found where the mixture of style, the peculiarity of structure, or the extraordinary beauty, of an ancient fabric, justly entitle it to a distinct attention. Such, for instance, is the Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster, one of the most celebrated piles of ancient art our country can boast. Its tombs have been frequently contemplated; and the poet and the philosopher have walked within its cloistered pale, as it were conversing with the dead of many ages. But the Antiquary has a different task; in tracing its architectural history, he has few opportunities to address the fancy; the gloom and the perspectives of the pile, with all the feelings they induce, must be left to others; he must confine

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himself to naked facts, and present the result of his enquiries, without enthusiasm, in a sober form. Should the present paper, however, afford but few portraits of ancient life, it will at least contain the progressive history of a fabric which all have admired for its beauty and its age.

The history of the Abbey in the earlier periods of its existence is very indistinct. The conjecture Mr. Widmore made, that neither Lucius nor Sebert are to be credited as founders, seems highly probable, as well as that it was erected toward the middle of the eighth century by some pious person whose name has not been transmitted to us; and was at the first but a small building.

That the island on which it was situated was called Thorney, is affirmed by Sulcardus, the oldest writer concerning the church: of whose work a faint manuscript is yet preserved in the Cotton Collection at the Museum. And there is also an authority for the name of older date—a charter of King Offa, in 785.

As to the first building, here, or even as it was afterward repaired by St. Dunstan, we cannot expect to find the slightest vestige. Nor is there any account to be depended on concerning it; if we except that Offa is known to have been a benefactor; that at that time one Ordbright was the abbot; and that previous to that time it had been for many years forsaken by the monks and lay in ruins: a circumstance which cannot be accounted for without referring to the general devastations of the Danes.

The restoration of the monastery by Edgar is better ascertained.

In the time of Abbot Eadwine, who was chosen in 1049, the church was built in a more splendid style by the Confessor; and many of our Antiquaries, instead of endeavouring to develop the history of the edifice, have puzzled their brains to discover the inducement which could lead Edward not only to rebuild it so magnificently, but to endow it with such large revenues. Leaving them, if they choose, to agree with the monks, that it was *miraculous*, I shall proceed to the investigation of more authentic history.

Sir Christopher Wren, in his Letter to the Dean of Westminster, asserts that "the Confessor repaired this abbey of King Edgar's;" but Sulcardus, who was employed to write his history by Vitalis, abbot here from 1076 to 1085, speaks differently. The apostolic letter of the Romish Church, which acquits Edward from the penance of pilgrimage to Rome, and which Sulcardus

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has

has preserved, permits him to lay out the money which might have been expended on the journey, either in the construction of a new church, or the repairs and enlargement of the old one. The words of the letter are "Deinde precipimus tibi sub nomine sanctæ obedientiæ et pœnitentiæ ut expensas quas ad iter istud paraveras pauperibus eroges et cenobium monachorum, in honore sancti Petri, apostolorum principis, aut novum construas aut vetustum emendas." But in the deed of Edward, which is given by the same writer, it is expressly stated that he had not only caused the *old church to be destroyed*, but a NEW ONE FROM THE VERY FOUNDATIONS, to be built and dedicated in its room. "Itaque decimari precepi omnem substantiam meam, tam in auro et argento quam in pecudibus, et omni genere possessionum, et destruens veterem, NOVAM A FUNDAMENTIS BASILICAM *construxi, constructam dedicari feci* 5 kal. Jan." Sulcardus tells us it was finished in a few years, that it was supported by many pillars and arches, and that the fashion of it was in the shape of a cross; a hint which sufficiently explains the remark of Matthew Paris that it was built "*novæ compositionis genere*," and served as a pattern much followed in the erection of other churches.* In illustration of this passage it will be remembered that the Saxon as well as the Norman churches usually had the tower in the centre; and that the transepts were an addition of the latter.

A conjecture has more than once been hazarded that the abbey of the Confessor stood upon a plot of ground different from the present structure; but its traces at this day are too few and too confused to settle the point with accuracy. Certain it is that the most ancient remains, (though none of them can be referred with any probability beyond the age of the Confessor) are to be found in the neighbourhood of what is called the Little Cloister, particularly in the apartments of Dr. Iliffe and

* Camden has given another description of the church, translated from a manuscript of the very period. "The principal area or nave of the church stood on lofty arches of hewn stone, jointed together in the nicest manner, and the vault was covered with a strong double arched roof of stone on both sides. The cross which embraced the choir, and by its transept supported a high tower in the middle, rises first with a low strong arch, and then swells out with several winding staircases to the single wall up to the wooden roof, which is carefully covered with lead." Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, vol. ii. p. 7.

Mr. Dakins; where the capitals and wavy mouldings of the Confessor's period may be plainly seen.

An undercroft, close by, in which the standard-money of the kingdom is deposited, is perhaps, the most perfect relic; although the difficulty of access renders it but little known; and others might, no doubt, be found concealed behind modern buildings and convenient improvements. Nothing of this kind, however, can be discovered in the Chapter-house, which was erected in 1250*; though in the cellar beneath one part of it, belonging to Mr. Hughes, are the remains of what was probably part of the work of Abbot Laurence, in the reign of Henry II. after the great injury which the Confessor's building had received by fire. The pillars in the centre are round and massive; without capitals; but have a sort of fillet immediately under the springing of the arches, which are between the semicircular and pointed; and extend far beyond the limits of the building over them.

What more of the buildings of the monastery beside the church itself, owed their erection to Edward the Confessor, it is at this distance of time difficult to say†; though it seems very certain there were cloisters‡. Geoffrey de Mandeville, who distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, mentions his having buried his first wife Athelais within them, as well as his intention of lying there himself.

Henry III's first building was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, begun on Whitsun-eve, 1220; on the site of which

* "A. D. 1250. Edificavit dominus Rex capitulum incomparabile." MATT. WESTM. A single specimen of the ancient paintings that adorned it, remains uncovered on the wainscot.

† The Confessor's church is supposed to be introduced with the figure of the King in the Bayeux Tapestry, engraved by Dr. Ducarel in the Anglo Norman Antiquities. But nothing appears that can afford a good idea of what it might have been; we can only see that it was a lofty structure in the best style of Saxon building.

‡ Mr. Widmore supposes that the tomb, moved from the old structure to the present cloister, and marked for Abbot Laurentius, 1176, belongs to Vitalis; that marked for Vitalis 1082, to Abbot Hurney 1222; that called Gislebertus Crispinus's 1114, to Gervase de Blois; and the remarkable large stone known by the name of Long Megg, marked for Gervase de Blois, to have been laid over the twenty-six monks who died of the plague in 1349 and were buried in one grave.

the chapel of Henry VII. was afterward erected. Matthew of Westminster speaks expressly of Henry as the founder; *Rege Henrico III existente adhuc persuasore, fundatore, et primi lapidis in fundamento operis positore*. Henry, however, was then but thirteen years of age; and there are instruments still remaining, in the archives belonging to the Dean and Chapter, in some of which spiritual, and in others temporal benefits are granted to such as shall contribute toward the building; so that by founder we are merely to understand that Henry was the patron and principal benefactor of the work. The day after the foundation of this building, Henry repeated the ceremony of his coronation, which at his accession, in 1216, could not be performed here, as the place was then in the possession of his enemies.

In 1245, twenty-five years after the first chapel, Henry took down the greater part of the church, to renew it, as some assert, *upon the old foundations*. Matthew Paris says that he ordered the east-end, tower, and transept to be taken down, and rebuilt in a more elegant form, at his own expense. And that he prosecuted these intentions with uncommon zeal, is evident from various records in the Exchequer. In 1246 he ordered to this use 2591l. due from the widow of one David of Oxford, a Jew. In 1254, the King's treasurer and the barons of the Exchequer were ordered to apply to it the annual sum of 3000 marks. In 1258, a thousand marks a year were ordered in the same way from the profits of the Abbacy, while it lay vacant after the death of Abbot Crokeley; and in 1270 it was certified that there had been applied to the same work, 3754l. paid by Lady Alice Lacy for eleven years' custody of her son's estate. The whole expence of the building is no where to be found but Mr. Widmore gathered from the archives, that so early as 1261 the charges had arrived at somewhat more than 29,600l.

The work, as far as it was prosecuted in the reign of Henry III, may be easily distinguished from the parts erected at a subsequent period. It consists of the Confessor's chapel, the side aisles and chapels,* the choir (somewhat lower than Sir Isaac Newton's monument, and the transepts. The four pillars, westward of the present choir, which have brass finials, appear to

* Sir Christopher Wren was of opinion that in Henry III's building, the model was not at first well digested, "but that the chapels within the aisles were an after-thought."

finish Henry's work; the conclusion of which is also marked by a striped chalky stone which forms the roof. In the remainder of the church the bases of the pillars on which the body rests, are not only higher, but there is an alteration of form in the upper windows, and the lace-work about the arches is omitted.

In his will, 1272, Henry committed the completion of his plans to his son; bequeathing five hundred marks to finish the shrine of Edward the Confessor.*

In the three reigns immediately succeeding, the work seems to have been nearly at a stand; till a little before the end of Edward III's reign, Cardinal Langham gave six hundred marks; when something more was done in the pulling down and altering the western part, which still remained of the Confessor's building. Under Richard II, the work was prosecuted with considerable spirit; and it is to his munificence we stand indebted for the beautiful porch which finishes the north transept. In his will he made a handsome provision toward the completion of the building†; but almost all its clauses were neglected; and as far as the progress of the abbey is concerned, we must pass his successor's reign in silence. Henry V, however, revived the matter, and not only gave considerable sums in person, but granted an annual pension for this pious purpose, of a thousand marks a year. Under his son, Henry VI, the work of building was neglected. Nor did it receive encouragement in the early part of the reign of Edward IV. But in 1470, when his Queen had taken sanctuary there, and received respect from the Abbot and his monks, the King made some trifling donations, and the Queen built a small chapel to St. Erasmus, pulled down by Henry VII.

King Henry VII, appears to have been too much engaged with his beautiful chapel, to bestow any favours on the body of the church. In his life-time, he is said to have given nothing to it; and though he left five hundred marks to it in

* "Et fabricam ecclesie beati Edwardi Westmonasterii lego et committo prefato Edwardo primogenito meo perficiendum; ad feretrum vero ipsius Edwardi beati perficiendum lego quingentas marcas argenti." &c. Nichols's Royal Wills. p. 16.

† "Item volumus et ordinamus quod de omnibus jocalibus nostris residuis, videlicet cereiis nowetris, & aliis jocalibus quibuscunque, perficiatur nova fabrica navis ecclesie Sancti Petri Westm. per nos incepta." &c.—Royal Wills. p. 195.

his will, Mr. Widmore says he could never discover from the Church archives that the money was brought to accompt. Be that as it may, the key-stone of the last arch is still marked by the port-cullis of Henry VII; the rents of several estates, it appears, and some annual contributions from the monks, were constantly applied; the last abbots took the direction of the work upon themselves; and the building appears to have been ended about the year 1500, although the two towers which were afterward carried on, were not finished at the dissolution of the abbey.

Such was the rise, and such the progress of the abbey of St Peter Westminster. And its history is surely a strong instance in proof of the truth of Sir Roger de Coverly's remark, that "church work is slow work." If we are to consider it as exhibiting a picture of our national style of architecture at any one period, it must

be that of Henry III, since the remainder of the building appears to have been accommodated in a great measure to the style that was at first adopted.

But, perhaps, the patience of my reader is exhausted, and I will close my paper with a single observation which has in part arisen from my present researches. Would the Society of Antiquaries, instead of engraving some of the least beautiful of our cathedrals, select the best and most beautiful varieties of architecture which occur in the respective periods, and assist those who are inclined to persevere in these researches with correct data, the history of our national architecture would receive a stronger light than their present exertions are calculated to throw upon it: and I direct my remark to that Society, because there are no individuals, I believe, who enjoy both fortune and spirit adequate to the undertaking. J.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PARTICULARS of the LIFE, and CRITICISM on the WORKS of COUNT VITTORIO ALFIERI.

THE following account of the life and works of the celebrated Alfieri is from the pen of M. de Fallette Barrol, a member of the Academy of Turin, and one of the most distinguished *literati* of Italy, whose refined taste, whose personal acquaintance with the illustrious poet, and whose profound knowledge of the Italian language, tend greatly to enhance the value of the observations which it contains.

Vittorio Alfieri, who has given a new species of celebrity to a name before ancient and illustrious in his native land, was born at Asti, and educated at Turin. He manifested, at an early age, three powerful inclinations; the love of glory, the love of independence, and the love of travelling. He commenced his studies in France, and the first essays of his pen were in the language of that country. This he, however, renounced, when he resolved to devote himself to the cultivation of Italian poetry; and he broke off all intercourse with the French language and nation, when the excesses of the Revolution had corrupted the one, and disgraced the other.

At the age of twenty he began to study Latin, of which he had before scarcely acquired the rudiments; and at fifty com-

menced the study of Greek, with which he had no previous acquaintance. Convinced, like Democritus, Socrates, and many other great men, among whom may be reckoned Voltaire, that a person can never be too old to learn, he devoted himself to the study of Greek with such ardor and perseverance, that he soon produced a poetical translation of the *Alcestis* of Euripides, and the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles. He was at one time ambitious of composing Latin verses, and meanwhile exercised himself in translating the *Æneid* into Italian verse. In his early youth he had written Notes on Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, and had afterwards executed an epitome of a work, which stands in great need of one, namely, *Helvetius de l'Esprit*. At the time when his genius was still wavering, and undecided in the choice of a career, he employed himself in writing, in the French language, dialogues, allegories, and letters, in the style of Addison's *Spectator*; and his first essays in Italian poetry were epigrams and tales. A violent passion, from which he endeavoured to disengage himself, suddenly metamorphosed him into an author and a tragic poet. The same passion furnished, if not the subject, at least the idea, of a *Cleopatra*, which he thought unworthy to be printed, and which can only be regarded as a first essay. It deserves to be noticed, that Corneille, influenced

influenced by a disposition more amiable and more gay, produced his *Melite*, on a similar occasion.

Alfieri's passion for an English lady, his adventures with her, and two visits to England, were not capable of inspiring him with the least desire to learn the language of that country; though, for the last thirty years, fashion has rendered the study of it almost indispensable. He, however, had several traits of disposition in common with the natives of that country, whose fashions he affected to follow, and whom he resembled in his propensities, particularly in his love of singularity. Like most of the English, he was passionately fond of horses; in his youth he delighted in their company, and, like the heroes of Homer, contemplated them with affection, and treated them with the utmost tenderness.

One of his first theatrical productions was a parody of some bad pieces by the learned Burtoli, which abounded with harsh verses and confused ideas. These defects, however, did not prevent Alfieri from introducing a great number of them into his first tragedies; which he, in a great measure, corrected in the subsequent editions. Into this extreme he had been led by his enthusiastic admiration of Dante, and the fear of appearing to imitate Metastasio. He likewise wrote several comedies, and composed some satires, but neither the one nor the other have yet been made public; and there is reason to suppose, that, if they should make their appearance, there will be found less comic vivacity in the satires, than satirical shrewdness in the comedies, which in style seem to resemble those of Aristophanes. He composed, also, a great number of sonnets, some of which are truly admirable. Though he successfully cultivated various kinds of poetry, I may, nevertheless, venture to assert, that his talents as a poet and a dramatic author were created only by his determination to be such, and by that love of glory, which, when he had once entered on that difficult but brilliant career, urged him forward, in spite of every obstacle. I am inclined to believe, that his strong and penetrating genius, though adapted to various objects, had, nevertheless, a secret impulse, and a particular tendency, which he mistook. This impulse, which might have been checked by accidental causes, would, in my opinion, have directed him into the footsteps of Tacitus and Machiavel; and he appears to me to have been calculated to reproduce, under a new

form, a compound of those two celebrated writers. His study of history had furnished him with extensive knowledge in that department of learning, and as to the style suitable to it, his Italian translation of Sallust, which has not yet been printed, is a sufficient proof that he could command all the energy and brevity of that excellent original.

The character of Vittorio Alfieri possessed force and elevation; incapable of envy, meanness, and malignity, superior to artifice and deceit, the dignity of his mind was stamped on his exterior. His disposition was never inclined to the spleen, as some have asserted. Full of ambition, not of pride, he was neither vain nor timid; his constitutional melancholy sometimes yielded to gaiety, and, though naturally very passionate, he had learned to acquire great coolness and self-command. With an inclination to sarcasm and irony, he manifested his abhorrence of calumny and slander. Formed to exercise the greatest ascendancy over those who frequented his house, he always obtained, without appearing desirous of acquiring, that influence. His indifference to many things, his aversion to utter trivialities, or to bear a part in frivolous conversation, the habit of observation and reflection, perhaps, likewise, the weakness of wishing to attract exclusively, the attention of the company, frequently made him appear cold, reserved, and even somewhat disdainful; but he scarcely ever broke this contemplative silence, except by sentences replete with sagacity, unexpected sallies, or sometimes eloquent harangues. Susceptible of a solid and constant attachment, his concentrated affections were confined to a small number of objects; but the extraordinary merits of those who enjoyed his confidence and his friendship, will ever remain a testimony honourable to his sentiments. From these he was snatched at the age of 56 years, when his brilliant genius seemed to have attained to complete maturity.

The variety of dispositions has produced very different judgments concerning the tragedies of Alfieri; and his critics have not been a little biassed by political opinions. Alfieri's merits can, however, only be appreciated by those who have read him in his native language. The French translation which has been published of his works is not only too languid, and too tame, but has mutilated the original too much, to afford a just idea of his performances. Italy, the only competent tribunal, can scarcely pronounce any

any other than a vague and indefinite opinion on the new productions of the only art which is still in its infancy in that ancient and illustrious cradle of all the arts. Unity of action, simplicity of means, rapidity in the progress, well-supported interest, such, in my opinion, are the distinguishing characteristics of Alfieri's tragedies; but they are likewise admired for the art, the skill, and probability of the plot; for the animation, good-sense, and energy of the dialogue; for characters well drawn, and strongly marked; for situations truly tragical, and all those details which announce a profound knowledge of the human heart. The glory of being the creator of the Italian stage cannot be denied him. His principal defects are, that his style is too generally strained; that the ordinary tone of his dialogues is too sententious, and is rendered too monotonous, by the frequent recurrence of the same ideas and the same maxims. — This defect occurs more frequently than would be supposed, in sententious and epigrammatic writers; witness, in other departments, Seneca and la Rochefoucault. It must, however, be admitted, that there is abundant variety in the plans, as well as in the choice of his subjects; but it is not the less true, that Alfieri, setting limits to the natural fecundity of his imagination, took delight in voluntarily confining his thoughts within a certain circle; with the view that a small number of ideas with which his mind was deeply impressed, should furnish the elements of a very great number of combinations. It was probably for this reason, and that he might not be tempted to imitate any other writer, that he confined the range of his reading and conversation in the same proportion. Perhaps this exclusive method, which he adopted in every thing, and which tends to insulate the soul, by confining it to the solitary employment of its own powers, was productive, in some respects, of disadvantages that counterbalanced the energy and originality which it certainly imparted: for if it contributed, in some measure, to stamp his productions with a more original character, it must, at the same time, have deprived him of the inexhaustible resources of a free and judicious imitation. He, probably, did not perceive, that it is by instinct, and almost without knowing it, that a writer is truly original, and by no means from choice and reflection; that circumstances have a great influence over this quality, and that, at the period in which we live, the attempts at originality

are not always crowned with the desired success.

I must confess, that Alfieri's style appears, in general, to be too barren of images; that it is sometimes deficient in dignity, often in harmony, and still oftener in ease. In a word, I do not find in the Italian poet that truly poetic talent, produced by a happy union of the heart and the imagination, which is required in the dramatic art, by a language naturally poetic—a language, whose every accent the Muses themselves have taken the pains to modulate. I know that the tragic austerity of Vittorio Alfieri was produced by a salutary apprehension, and that he dreaded the dangerous rocks of lyrical poetry and of the melo-drama; but I likewise know, that an understanding so just, so enlightened as his, had less to fear from an indulgence of this kind, than from the contrary excess. Persuaded that Melpomene's dagger should incessantly glisten in the eyes of the spectators, that she should appear only with dishevelled hair, in the simple costume of ancient times, he scarcely ever permits her to display those rich habits and ornaments with which she sometimes appears on other theatres, without losing any of her magic power or dignity. It may be said, that he endeavoured to strip the stage of those local colours which belong to manners and to history, and which, when judiciously employed, tend to increase the effect, to keep up the attention, and to render the emotions more lively, by affording the spectator a few moments of repose. It is extraordinary, that a man whose soul possessed an uncommon share of ardor and sensibility, and had experienced all the violence of the passions, should scarcely have condescended to introduce love into his tragedies; or when he does, that he should only employ it with a kind of reserve and severity, which necessarily excludes the most impassioned movements, and the most tender scenes; as we remark, for example, in Philip, in Antigone, and in Agamemnon. It must, nevertheless, be admitted (and it is no ordinary merit), that, in these pieces, love, though inspiring a secondary and subordinate interest, is not always introduced as an accessory, or by way of episode, but is intimately connected with the action, and identified with the plot, which, so far from being weakened, receives from it additional strength. Some traits, dispersed in various parts of his works, prove, that the man who knew so well how to express the other passions, was
not

not deficient in the talent necessary for delineating the most powerful of them all. He probably regarded it as a hackneyed agent; for in the only one of his plays in which he has thought proper to make it act the principal part, and which is entitled *Myrrha*, it appears in such a strange character, that all the art of the writer is not capable of divesting it of an air at once ludicrous and disgusting. He appears to me to have succeeded much better in delineating conjugal love, in the tragedy of *Saul*; the mild tints which he there employs, produce a happy contrast with the alternately brilliant and gloomy colours which prevail in that truly original composition, the principal object of which was, if I am not mistaken, to represent one of the most ancient disputes that occurred between the priesthood and the sovereignty. Conjugal love will, in my opinion, appear with all the tenderness and affection of which it is susceptible, in *Alceste*, whenever it shall be submitted to the public. The *Death of Abel*, a melo-tragedy, which is expected with equal impatience, will probably afford passages equally proper for developing whatever the subject contains of the pathetic and the affecting. If the celebrity of his tragedies has so greatly contributed to the glory of Vittorio Alfieri, his first success was, undoubtedly, in part, owing to the reputation he had previously acquired by his other productions; but their moral and political influence, which this twofold celebrity tended to create, did not fail to extend the fame of the author and of his works. Considering the latter in this new point of view, it will probably appear that they have enjoyed an extraordinary privilege. For while tragedies in general, both ancient and modern, instead of exercising an influence on the public mind, have themselves been subjected to the empire of manners, religion, and prevailing institutions; Alfieri, on the contrary, by endeavouring to shake off all subjection to that empire, by reproducing ancient events only to exhibit new views and new ideas, has excited, in ardent minds and exalted understandings, a kind of fermentation, the traces of which will long be perceived. Not but that, prior to this period, certain ideas had long been in circulation, and certain opinions, gradually extending on every side, had produced in the minds of men that effervescence which precedes and announces a convulsion. But by clothing these speculative dogmas in more imposing forms, by exhibiting them in more bril-

liant colours, the Italian Sophocles has not a little contributed to propagate and diffuse them. Though an enemy of evil, he committed it without intending or foreseeing it; though an enthusiast for a chimerical good, he was unable to attain the object which he sometimes proposed in his sublime effusions. It is astonishing, that an understanding so just and so profound can be combined with expectations so exaggerated; that such knowledge of mankind can be united with certain political opinions, refuted by history and recent experience. The ideas of Alfieri were rather directed to what ought to be, than what is. The melancholy events of which he was an eye-witness did not change his principles, as it has been reported; they only excited his indignation against those who had abused them; they discouraged him with regard to the possibility of their application. He continued to entertain the same opinion with respect to things, but he hoped less from men. If political circumstances have powerfully contributed to the enthusiasm excited by his works, it is, nevertheless, certain, that the eminent beauties which they contain, and which will daily acquire new lustre the more they are studied, will ensure his fame, and will procure him, at the tribunal of impartial posterity, that indulgence which they might, on other accounts, be inclined to withhold.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of MADAME
VIOT.

MARY Anne Henrietta Payan de l'Etang, married, for the third time, to M. Viot, the present Commissary of exterior relations at Barcelona, devoted her whole life to the cultivation of literature, for her pleasure, or rather her consolation. Being removed while very young from the bosom of her family and native land, and tormented incessantly with the necessity of loving, without ever being able completely to satisfy that passion, she applied herself to the study of literature and the arts, as the means of filling the void in her heart, and of confirming her virtuous resolutions.

The subject of this memoir was born at Dresden, in the year 1746, of parents whose circumstances were not the most easy. When only four years old, she was sent to France, and at the age of twelve married M. de Ribere d'Antemont, a native of the Venaisin, who left her a widow at sixteen. Her moral as well as physical faculties were developed at an uncommonly early age. From her tenderest infancy she

she composed verses which scarcely cost her any trouble, but that of committing them to paper; she followed, instinctively, the rules of versification; and as her very active imagination had been early excited, her expressions flowed from her pen with the utmost ease and freedom.

In 1769, she printed her first and only Collection of Poems, more with the view of affording gratification to her friends, among whom alone it was distributed, than of obtaining public applause. Her modesty and love of retirement are strikingly displayed in the following lines, addressed by her to M. de St Just: on the flattering answer of Voltaire, thanking her for the present of her book, she says:

Je suis si bien dans mon obscurité!

Le grand jour nuirait trop aux petits riens que j'aime.

Le demi-jour suffit à la félicité.

Madame d'Antremont, whose company was now courted on account of her poetical talents, compared herself to a frail bark, surrounded with rocks. She was not handsome, but her figure was good; or, to use her own expression, nature had constructed the edifice well, but had neglected the front. She was fearful of inspiring and still more of being inspired with the tender passion. To place herself out of the way of danger, she resolved to devote her whole attention to the acquisition of profound knowledge of every kind. The study of German, the richest of modern languages, of Latin, Italian, and English, together with music, to which she was extremely attached, occupied all her moments. By reading great writers in their native idioms, her imagination, occasionally gay, but always inclined to melancholy, appropriated a portion of their beauties, which were naturally transfused into her writings, or, as she called them, her bagatelles.

These bagatelles, however, always manifested a mind of an energetic character, but at the same time elegant and delicate. Her thoughts are always original, and she every where maintains that independence of reason, which she derived from the *Essays* of Montaigne. A congeniality of sentiment, a kind of polar attraction, united her mind with that of this celebrated writer; it was from him that she acquired such a superior knowledge of mankind.

In the interval between her first and second marriage, Madame d'Antremont experienced a loss, which plunged her into the utmost affliction. After surmounting great obstacles, she was on the point

of being united to a rich relative who adored her; when he was taken ill and died. By forming a new attachment she hoped to mitigate her sorrow, and accordingly gave her hand to M. Bourdic, town-major of Nîmes, a gentleman as much distinguished for the amiable qualities of his heart, as for those of a highly cultivated and extensive understanding. Her heart, however, still continued to mourn the loss of her former unfortunate lover.

She sought consolation in the charms of music and poetry. As she attached no importance to her productions, she was not a little surprized to see some of her pieces inserted, without her knowledge, in the *Almanach des Muses* and other publications of the day. It is generally admitted that many of these, if her name were not affixed to them, might pass for the performances of Voltaire himself.

Notwithstanding her great attainments and qualifications, Madame de Bourdic was totally free from pedantry and ostentation. She considered the agreeable arts as the particular province of the female mind, and left to the women of Italy the higher departments of literature and the abstract sciences.

On this subject she used to mention, as an example, the Institute of Bologna, which has always had females of very great learning among its members. At that place Mademoiselle Agnesi, author of a *Treatise on the Differential Calculus*, was professor of mathematics, Colotilda Tambroni held lectures on the Greek language, and Laura Bassi, who died in 1778, taught natural philosophy with as much *eclat* as Fourcroy derives from his chemical lectures at Paris. Madame du Boccage in her *Letters on Italy*, speaks of a public lecture of Laura Bassi, at which she was present; and adds, she afterwards made, with great precision and politeness, some experiments on irritability.

Madame Viot never passed the literary boundary which she had prescribed for herself but twice: the first time, in her *Ode on Silence*, and the second in her *Eulogy of Montaigne*. The former is replete with the most sublime ideas, and would do honour to the greatest lyric poets, both on account of the thoughts and the style. The latter was composed on occasion of her reception into the academy of Nîmes, and is, in every respect, worthy of the great man whom she celebrates.

In her writings as well as in her conversation Madame Viot indulged in many pleasing fallies. She possessed, in particular, extraordinary presence of mind, which enabled

enabled her to reply with great humour to many ill-natured things which were thrown out against her. It has already been observed that she was not handsome; and yet she had a habit of continually fixing her eyes on the glasses in any apartment where she happened to be. A lady of her acquaintance, shocked at this inconsistency, once resolved to reproach her with it in the company of several other persons. "There," said she, "is Madame Bourdie, for ever contemplating her own image."—"Yes, it is true," replied she; "I wish to know by experience whether it is possible to habituate one's self to ugliness."

A few days afterwards the same lady having composed a ballad, carried it to Madame Viot, requesting her to sing, and play it on the piano forte. "But," exclaimed Madame Bourdie, "you know I have no voice." "You have voice enough to sing my verses," replied her visitor; "I intreat you not to refuse me the pleasure I request of you." Madame, rejoined Bourdie, sharply, *je sifflerai* votre romance, si vous insistez; mais pour la chanter, cela m'est impossible.*

In conversation, she sometimes uttered severe things, but without any admixture of ill nature. La Harpe one day acknowledged to her that, after due consideration, he had said his *confiteor*. "Yes," replied she; "but you have skipped the *credo*."

She never composed more than one epigram, and that was on Mirabeau. She recited it only once, and with such rapidity

* *Siffler* signifies either to *whistle* or to *hiss*.

that it was impossible to retain it. She constantly refused to repeat it, but those who were present declare that it exceeded every thing of her composition, in energy of idea and expression.

The brilliancy of her understanding was surpassed only by her sensibility and solicitude to oblige those whom she loved. It was to the friendship of Madame Viot that Madame du Boccage was indebted for the pension granted her by the government at the latter end of her life, and for which the latter had an opportunity of testifying her gratitude. About a year and a half before her death, Madame du Boccage being taken very ill, made her will, and sent for Madame Viot. "Madame," said she, on her arrival, "I am under great obligations to you; you have loved, you have celebrated, you have served me. I have obtained a pension for which I am indebted you. During my visit to Rome, Pope Benedict XIV. presented me with a miniature, which is a charming copy of the Aldobrandini wedding. It was, he told me, a reward for my talents; an expression which I may be allowed to repeat, since he believed that I possessed some, and you have expressed as much. Be my heirs; but enjoy before my death what you have so well deserved."

By a singular fatality, these two friends died almost on the same day. One expired with philosophical serenity and composure; but Madame Viot was carried off by an inflammation of the bowels, attended with the most dreadful symptoms. She died on the 7th of August, 1802.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

ON HEARING OF THE LOSS OF THE ABERGAVENNY EAST INDIAMAN, WRECKED OFF PORTLAND, JANUARY, 1805.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

They have but fallen before us;
For one day we must fall.
Why dost thou build the hall? Son of the
winged days!
Thou lookest from thy towers to-day,
Yet a few years, and the blast of the desert
comes;
It howls in thy empty court,
And whistles round thy half-worn shield.

OSSIAN.

THOU know'st, my God! with what a
sadden'd heart
I heard the dreadful tale. Witness the
thoughts
That harrow'd up my soul, and bade her pause
MONTHLY MAG. No. 127.

To view the awful judgments of thy hand,
When, wafted from the deep, the tidings
came!

And oh! for those whose horror-stricken ears
Drank in some worshipp'd name, decreed by
Fate

To swell her mournful list—whose frenzied
eyes,

Wishing to doubt, yet forc'd to yield belief,
Gaz'd on the page that doom'd each hope to
die,

Each sunny hope, that o'er th' enamour'd soul
Curl'd like the mantling tendrils of the vine.

Methinks I hear the uproar of the waves,
The war of winds!—Hark to that yelling
gust

That sweeps the main! and view yon frown-
ing sky

Gend'ring the death-fraught storm! e'en now
'tis ripe!

11

See

See how it rages in the lightning's glance,
 In ev'ry flash! Now on the mountain-wave,
 Magnificently wild, onward it rides,
 Intent on ill, and spreading wide its wing—
 Its dusky wing—quenches the glorious fires
 Of Intellect and Valour; blasts the flush
 Of expectation, crushes ev'ry hope
 That warmly nestled in the breast of Love.
 For Fancy whispers that some gallant youth,
 Forbade by Fortune's frown to taste of joy,
 Or with the noon of Beauty's fav'ring smile
 To bless his bloom of years, breath'd the
 deep pray'r,
 Sigh'd out the last adieu, then sorrowing
 went
 To seek the Eastern world, and gain by toil
 The myrtle wreath of Love. Ah! hapless
 youth!
 Never, no never, shall its fragrant buds
 Blush on thy manly brow! the day has ris'n
 Whole night will see thee low!—farewell to
 hope,
 Farewell to earthly bliss! In other realms
 Look for thy charmer's smile; on brighter
 shores
 Seek for a wreath of joy, a fadeless wreath,
 That Time can never tarnish, or rude Fate
 Snatch from thy eager grasp. Remorseless
 winds!
 Ye wild insatiate waves! how rich your prey!
 If Fancy lies not, if her gloomy hand
 Sketches the forms of truth:—would that she
 lied!
 For Nature shudders, and the eye of Thought
 Weeps at her tale. But if her tints are true,
 If Love's warm wish and wildly-throbbing
 pulse
 Sleep in the greedy deep—if Valour's Genius
 Broods o'er the wave, and, in funereal strain,
 Mourns for his sons beneath—oh! then, my
 God!
 Comfort the widow'd heart, and let thy hand
 Wipe from th' uplifted eye the orphan's
 tear!

BETSY.

O! SAD the the simple ditty
 Which tells poor BETSY's woe,
 Be her's your sigh of pity,
 'Tis all you can bestow.
 No flow'r so sweetly blooming
 Once grac'd her native plain,
 Till early care consuming,
 She never smil'd again.

A soldier's flatt'ring story
 Seduc'd young William's heart;
 She saw the dupe of Glory
 To western climes depart.
 Three tedious twelve months over,
 Consumed in tears away,
 Return'd her hapless lover,
 To pale Disease a prey.

His feeble arms embrac'd her,
 A faint smile lit his eye,
 A think what grief o'ercast her,
 She saw he came to die.

Three weeks, beside his pillow,
 She watch'd his parting breath,
 The fourth the church-yard willow
 Wav'd o'er his bed of Death.

No heart-relieving shower
 Reveal'd poor BETSY's pain,
 Slow wasting, like a flower
 Which droops for want of rain:
 But now her woes are over,
 Her nuptial couch is spread
 Beside her hapless lover,
 Yet cold their bridal bed.

One stone their fate recording,
 Oft draws fond Friendship near,
 Who mutely spells the wording,
 And wipes the honest tear.
 There oft the village maiden,
 At dawn and evening hours,
 Repairs, their turf o'er shading
 With wreaths of sweetest flowers.

S. W.

TO A LADY.

WITH A (VISITING) CARD-CASE.

WHEN social Pleasure bids you roam,
 And quit a while your tranquil home,
 To seek the dear congenial mind,
 By Converse, Sense, and Taste refin'd,
 With brilliant wit and mirthful glee,
 Such as I erst have seen in thee;
 The book you leave, the work throw by,
 Nor heed the low'ring wint'ry sky,
 And, strongly lur'd by Friendship's voice,
 Horatio's dwelling make your choice,
 Or seek the dear frequented place
 O'er which your C—l—s sheds each grace:
 With quick'ning step you reach the door,
 A thousand thoughts revolving o'er,
 Which, mark'd by Mem'ry, rise to view,
 Since last you said, My friends, adieu!
 No card for them you wish to leave,
 The "Not within" you scarce believe,
 Till pain'd you view each vacant seat,
 Then slowly from the gate retreat.
 But if 'tis Fashion takes the sway,
 And bids you morning visits pay,
 A drudging, dull, insipid round,
 Where neither Love nor Friendship's found,
 Your footman sounds the tonish rap,
 Unlike Affection's well-known tap,—
 You catch with joy "My Lady's out,"
 Though sure she's sick from last night's rout;
 The gilded card, well-pleased, you give—
 The modish fair-one knows you live.
 Let Fancy still the theme pursue,
 It whispers, as this CASE you view,
 That though the card with slight you throw,
 Affection's sweetly bright'ning glow
 Shall bid your speaking eyes o'erflow;
 You heave the sigh and drop the tear,
 And fondly wish my cot was near,
 That you might Friendship's call obey,
 And there a welcom'd visit pay;
 My sister run with haste to meet,
 With quick delight my mother greet,
 My Woodville, too, serenely gay,
 With smiling grace her joy display,

And,

And, sportive, round our darling boy
 Would frisk and bound, and skip for joy,
 Attentive view your spark'ling eye,
 And with a bashful air draw nigh;
 While you, perhaps, in him might trace
 Some known hereditary grace,
 His father's action or his uncle's face: }
 Our dog would bark his friendly sound,
 And pufs for pleasure purr around;
 While I, my friend, your hand would press,
 And clasp you to my faithful breast,
 Where Mem'ry every grace can give
 That bids you on her tablet live.

ELIZA.

ST. HERBERT'S ISLE.

[St. Herbert's Isle is distinguished among the cluster of islets in the lake of Derwent Water, by having long been the solitary residence of the hermit whose name it bears; the friend of St. Cuthbert, and contemporary with Ida]

SPRIT of HERBERT! would'st thou know
 Whose feet thy solitude invade?
 (That desert isle, thy home below,
 Where yet thy faintest dust is laid)

Rest! rest! I would with awe explore
 Where stood thy solitary shed,
 With single mat and turfy floor,
 That ne'er received the stranger's tread.

O! rest!—I'll muse that yon grey stone
 Was hallowed by thy daily pray'r,
 When thou didst seek the heavenly throne
 With bended knee and bosom bare;

That here, by Evening's pale blue light,
 Thou did'st the solemn chaunt prolong,
 Till rose the starry host of Night
 To catch thy unresponded song.

And oft beneath that time-bleach'd tree,
 That stoops to Derwent's glossy wave,
 O! haply that green bank might be
 Thy pillow then, as now thy grave.

Oft mid those boughs of silvery hue
 Some bird its varied pinions laid,
 And round that trunk an insect crew
 Their little life's short voyage made.

But summer morn or wint'ry hour
 No human pilgrim hailed thine isle,
 There never bloomed one vernal flower
 In sister woman's fostering smile.

That dateless bark, in old decay,
 May tell that many an age has run
 Since here, beside no kindred clay,
 Abides thy shade, a lonely one.

The nations once in vernal bud
 Have dropt like leaves far-strown and fear,
 And deep in Time's o'erwhelming flood
 Lie empires lapsed, and worlds that were.

But here no change the cycles bring,
 The Spirit of each parted year
 Glides by unhail'd of living thing—
 For Silence guards thy sepulchre.

Not here the rosy foot of Mirth,
 Nor Labour's plodding sole is traced,
 Unfurrowed lies the holy earth,
 A dark and never-blooming waste.

But oft as with exploring eye
 The Stranger hails this sacred sod,
 So oft he breathes, in whisper'd sigh,
 A requiem to the Man of God!

E. B.

ODE TO FORTUNE.

A REMONSTRANCE.

SAVE Poverty and pale Disease,
 Say what has life that cannot please,
 If we would join a little sense
 To health and cleanly competence?
 There are ('tis scarce within belief)
 Coxcombs and dainty prigs in grief,
 Who, though amidst the joys they live
 Which Nature and which Art can give,
 Dead to enjoyment, still remain
 Dupes to imaginary pain;
 By grief their depth of genius measure,
 Mere blockheads in pursuit of pleasure!
 Dame Fortune, this is all your doing,
 Leading these happy men to ruin:
 'Tis said you're blind, and so bestow
 Your favours on these men of woe.
 You must be deaf as well as blind,
 To such vile grumblers to be kind,
 Or, stunn'd by the perpetual cry
 Of children rising six feet high,
 You'd learn, in future, to dispense
 Your smiles on men of worth and sense.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A PUN.

A GENTLEMAN meeting an old friend, whom he had not seen for a long time, congratulated him on lately coming to the possession of a large landed estate. "There was such a report," replied the other, "but you may depend upon it that it was quite *groundless*."

A SIMILE.

There is a bird in the West Indies, who, without having a note of his own, can imitate the notes of any other bird which he has ever heard. There are many such *black* birds in both our universities; some call them scholars and great geniuses, and others give them the more familiar

familiar appellation of pedants, by which latter name they are more generally known.

JOKE in a SPANISH COMEDY

During the absence of his physician, the servants of an invalid gentleman are introduced as prescribing to their master. They find that the disease of the patient arises from eating too much of a *bare*, and ingeniously order him to take a mess of *greyhound* broth.

BON MOT of VOLTAIRE.

A man of learning was complaining to Voltaire, that few foreigners relished the beauties of Shakespeare. Sir, replied the wit, bad translations torment and vex them, and prevent their understanding your great dramatist. A blind man, Sir, cannot conceive the beauty of a rose, who only tricks his fingers with the thorns.

BON MOT against VOLTAIRE.

When on the subject of Voltaire's absurd translation, and abuse of many passages in Shakespeare, the inconsistency of the Frenchman's conduct was arraigned in conversation, a man of wit observed, that Voltaire acted as some highway men do, rob first, and then find safety in murdering their prey.

AID to CONFESSION.

A Portuguese cobbler used to beat his wife most unmercifully a few days before his attendance on his confessor. A neighbour remonstrated on his cruelty, and inquired into the cause of it. Why, says the cobbler, I am a great sinner, but have a very short memory, so that I should forget many of my sins did I not beat my wife regularly before confession; and then I am sure that she will put me in mind of every one of them.

RETORT UNCOURTEOUS.

A *bas blue* lady, who was extremely ugly, became editor of the works of a man of genius, deceased, with whom she had long been acquainted. On entering this office she desired a man of wit to write a preface to the book, and exculpate her from any improper connection with the deceased writer, as she had heard that such reports prevailed. "Madam," says the wag, indignant at her vanity, "instead of such a preface, affix your visage before the work."

REPARTEE of LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Some one observing to Lord Chesterfield that the French were a more polite people than the English, he hesitated very much: the observer continued to corroborate his opinion by adding, My lord, the English confess it themselves.

Nay, then, returned the Peer, that confession proves the English superior in politeness.

AN EQUIVOCAL DEFENCE.

An author, as too often happens, was very irritable in his disposition, and very unfortunate in his productions. His tragedy and comedy had both been rejected by the managers of both theatres. I cannot account for this, said the unfortunate bard to his friend; for no one can say that my tragedy was a *bad* performance, or that my comedy was a thing to laugh at.

A SCHOLAR better than her MASTER.

A pedagogue, who not being contented with the character of a learned, aspired to that of a facetious person, asked a lady of vivacity what gender *mater* (mother) was. If you mean mine, replied the youth, she is, undoubtedly, of the *feminine* gender; if you ask me about your own, I should say, without hesitation, *common*.

A FATAL DISORDER.

What did Mr. — die of? asked a simple neighbour. Of a complication of disorders, replied his friend. How do you describe this complication, my good Sir? He died, rejoined the other, of two physicians, an apothecary, and a surgeon.

A DOCTRINE WELL-DEFENDED.

A preacher had held forth diffusely and ingeniously upon the doctrine that the Creator of the universe had made all things beautiful. A little crooked lawyer met him at the church-door, and exclaimed, Well, Doctor, what do you think of my figure; does it correspond with your tenets of this morning? My friend, replied the preacher, with much gravity, you are handsome, for an hunch-backed man.

BON MOT.

A lady of easy virtue declared, before some friends, that she continued her profession in order to amass money sufficient to enable her to enter some religious house. Madam, replied a man of wit, your conduct reminds me of the practice of watermen, who pursue their way to the place of their destination with their backs turned towards it.

A PUN uttered by MARSHAL TURENNE.

Great men have not unfrequently condescended to play on words: Cicero, Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, &c. The French General, describing a cowardly officer, observed, that of the faculties of the human mind Capt. — possessed but one, and that was *apprehension*.

A TURKISH

A TURKISH HYPERBOLE.

Persons in warm countries certainly possess powers of imagination superior to persons in colder climates. The following description of a small room will appear very poetic to an English reader. "I am now," says a Turkish spy (writing to his employers), "in an apartment so little, that the least suspicion cannot enter it."

Original Letters from Sir Andrew Fountain, and Mr. Carte, the Historian, to Mr. Thomas Hearne.

"SIR,

"I received, last week, your Life of King Alfred, for which I return you many thanks: I have read it with great pleasure. As for the coin of King Alfred you mention, it may, for ought I know, be of the Great Alfred; though Mr. Walker, in his Life, not only from the cypher, but, as he says, *aliis conjecturis motus*, believes it to be of the Northumbrian King. I drew it from his book, and quote him for it; but, till I see the coin itself, shall never believe there is such a one in being, at least I am sure there never was any so large among the Saxon money as Mr. Walker has drawn that and some others. The best way I can find of judging to what Kings several coins belong, is from their make and workmanship, when the names are the same; so that if you take this from my Northumbrian Alfred, I shall take some others from your Great one. Pray, give my humble service to Dr. Hudson and Mr. Thwaites.

"I am, Sir,

"Your affectionate humble servant,

"ANDREW FOUNTAINE."

"*Prince's Court, Westminster,*

"Oct. 26, 1728.

"SIR,

"As I know nobody can resolve me in an enquiry or two that I have to make, I hope you will excuse the trouble of this application to you.

"The Marquis d'Aubaise, a gentleman of a noble family near Nismes, in Languedoc, and a very valuable and learned man, is drawing up an account of the learned men of that province. Among the rest, he finds that P. Bernard André, of Tholouse, was Poet Laureat to Henry VII. and that he died in England. He

asks me particularly after memoirs of his life, and the time of his death, and desires to know what works he published or left in M. S. and the particular editions of the former. I find, by a pension granted to him in 2. Henry VII. that he had lived and read lectures in the university of Oxford, for some years, with great success; and therefore, probably, something may be found of him in the old accounts and books of the university. As I am persuaded nothing there escapes your search, I would beg the favour of you to acquaint me with what you know of this author, as well as of his works, of which, indeed, I know nothing, except it be the two M. S. historical poems on the actions of Henry VII. in the Cotton library.

"Having, upon this occasion, taken the liberty of writing to you, pardon me I mention likewise the request of an old English friend of mine, Mr. Robertshaw, rector of Amerham, Bucks. There is a manor annexed to the rectory of the church, and courts used to be held there; but Mr. Drake and Dr. Brydges, his predecessors, had no court-rolls, and could hold no court. He thinks that one Phillips, who enjoyed it in Oliver's time, kept most of them in his hands after he was deprived for simony; but he is assured, by some old parishioners, that Mr. Smith (who was predecessor to Mr. Drake) held some courts; and as his brother, Dr. Smith, of Magdalen college, had all his papers, and (I think) the Doctor left all his to you, he would fain hope that you may have found some court-rolls of the said manor among them. It would be an infinite pleasure to him, if you could assure him that any of these rolls are still in being.

"I am told you are publishing the Red Book of the Exchequer; if you do it by subscription, I should take it as a favour if you will admit me one of your subscribers, and let me know when I may pay in the money.

"My taste has kept me abroad for many years, and out of the way of having the honour of your acquaintance, but nobody has more value for your personal merit, or is more truly your most humble

"Obedient servant,

"THOMAS CARTE."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS DOBBS'S (KING'S NORTON), *for the Manufacture of a new Metal, which he denominates Albion Metal.*

THIS metal is intended by the patentee to supersede the use of lead in cisterns, cider-vats, and all other vessels where it is supposed to be detrimental to the health. It is compounded of lead and tin; that is to say, it is lead lined with tin, so that the tin may be always on that side which is exposed to the action of the fluids. The Albion metal is thus made: a bar of lead, or any of its alloys, is to be placed against a bar of tin, of equal or unequal thickness, and the two metals thus situated are to be passed through the rollers of a rolling machine, by the action of which they will so unite and cohere, as to be capable of being manufactured into any forms. If it be necessary to line the lead on both sides, then the plate or bar of lead is to be placed between two plates or bars of tin, and then passed through the rolling press. Mr. Dobbs recommends as useful, if not necessary, that both the lead and the iron rollers should be made pretty hot before the operation is performed.

MR. ROBERT RAINES'S (HULL), *for a Method of converting the Fins, Tail, &c. of the Whale Fish into Glue.*

The first part of this operation consists in cutting the parts to be made use of into pieces of about fourteen pounds each: these are to be put into boiling water, and kept hot for twelve hours, to extract the grease, and other matter which would hinder the conversion of the substance into glue. They are then to be kept in cold water a considerable time, taking care that the water is changed four times; after which, to a ton of fishy substance, in a sort of bag, add 120 gallons of water, and boil them together twelve hours, when the bag is to be taken out, and with the remainder twenty pounds of alum are to be mixed, while it is still in the copper. Having now stood twelve hours, it is to be drawn off into coolers, and laid out on nets to dry, after the manner of common glue.

MR. THOMAS PORTHOUSE'S (DURHAM), *for a Machine for hackling Flax and Hemp, and at the same Time carding Tow.*

This machine consists, first, of a part which Mr. Porthouse calls jaws, for fixing

or holding one end of the handful or parcel of the flax or hemp in a firm manner, whilst the opposite end of the flax, &c. undergoes the subsequent operation of hackling. The second part is called a turn-table, on the edge of which the jaws are fixed, for introducing into the machine the handfuls of hemp or flax in the raw state, also for changing the side of the flax during the operation; and when the parcels of flax become sufficiently dressed for turning them out of, or from, the acting part of the machine, for the purpose of allowing the handfuls already dressed at one end to be taken out of the jaws, and changed and turned to the contrary end, or replacing them by undressed handfuls, as the case shall require. The next part of the instrument is called the porcupine, for dressing or splitting the fibres of the flax or hemp, and delivering it upon small conical cards, for the purpose of carding the same, in a manner which is afterwards described. The fourth consists of conical or bevel-faced cards for receiving the tow from the porcupine, and carding the same, which is afterwards collected by rollers, nearly in the same manner as from the common carding engine. The last part is machinery for giving the requisite velocity to each of the other parts of the machine.

The drawings attached to this specification exhibit the jaws, which are to be made of cast iron or other metal, open and ready for receiving the handful of flax or hemp: they also shew how the flax is fixed into the jaws, ready for the subsequent operation of hackling or dressing, and how three of these jaws are fixed upon the edge or outer rim of the turn-table, at equal distances from each other. There are other drawings which, with the aid of what is written, describe the whole operation. Several of the turntables are placed at convenient distances, and ranged in a circular direction round one common center, for the purpose of being acted upon by the porcupines.

The body or barrel of the porcupine is made of wood, and is about nine inches long, and six inches diameter, stuck or filled with steel pins, similar to those used in the common hand-hackle, and projecting in radii from the body or barrel of the porcupine, of different lengths and fineness, to suit the flax or hemp as the dressing advances in fineness during the operation.

ration. Those pins which are intended to strike the raw flax or hemp in the first instance, are about two inches in length, and set in the barrel or body of the porcupine, at about the same distance as those used in the hand-hackles for flax, &c. of the same kind, and gradually increase in length and fineness round the whole circumference of the barrel or body of the porcupine: the longest pins are about a quarter of an inch longer than the shortest, and the finest pins are set about the same fineness as those used for finishing the same kind of flax or hemp by hand. And as the tow is collected upon the pins of the porcupine, the pieces or bars of iron or other metal, called droppers, fall down upon the tow; and as the porcupine revolves round its own axis, these droppers, by their own weight, fall down, and gradually push the tow from the points of the pins, as they advance in their progressive motion round their own axes, but are prevented from falling too far by a plate at each end of the porcupine, in which the ends of the droppers slide. Here is a figure shewing the plate, the grooves, and dropper, falling down and pushing off the tow, and the dropper restored to its place, and leaving the pins at liberty for acting in the hemp.

We cannot follow the patentee through his whole description, for the want of plates, to illustrate the subject. Those who wish for more particular information on the subject, may be referred to the specification, in which every thing will be found fully explained.

MR. EDWARD STEERS'S (TEMPLE), for an Engine producing a Force by the Impetus which the Parts of a fluid Body have to an equal Altitude.

This invention is said to contain a new method of giving activity to a body of water or other liquid contained in it, so as to produce a force arising from a well-known property of the pressure of liquids in all directions, which may be conveniently applied to the purpose of working machinery. The method consists in suddenly producing or increasing an inequality in the altitude of the parts of the fluid body contained in the engine, by the descent and ascent of a pipe, cylinder, or other vessel, capable of holding a liquid, by either turning on a hollow projection, joint, or water-way, which connects it with another cylinder or vessel, or by turning in an orifice of the other cylinder or

vessel, or by having a flexible pipe or sliding pipe (similar to the joints of a telescope) or other water-way, connecting it with the other cylinder or vessel, so that it can be raised and lowered.

The weight of the pipe, which is made to ascend and descend, can be balanced, therefore the power necessary to raise and lower it is no more than what is sufficient to turn a balance. "Since then," says the patentee, "the power necessary to produce the force is but little, while the force produced is very great, I am of opinion that the engine may be made to continue its action by its own energy; for I think a part of the force produced may be made to supply the producing power, by means of the cog wheels."

Observations.—We suspect Mr. Steers is too sanguine in his expectations of the productive powers of this invention: we understand perfectly the principle and theory on which it is founded, but the weight of the water in the pipe will prevent its being raised or lowered so easily as he expects.

MR. ABRAHAM UNDERDOWN'S (SPAFIELDS), for a Mode of making Flour without Grain.

We shall present our readers with a description of Mr. Underdown's invention in his own words:—"I take turnips, potatoes, parsnips, white beet, and Jerusalem artichokes, and grind or grate them fine: I then put the substance into water, and let it remain there several hours; I then strain off the water, and add fresh water in quantity sufficient to cover the substance; which process I continue to repeat until the water pours off quite clear. Then I strain and press the water from the vegetable substance, which I then dry on a kiln, or other proper convenience. When the substance is quite dry I grind it in a corn or other proper mill, until it becomes fine flour. Either of the above vegetables alone, or any two or more of them mixed together, and prepared as before specified, will answer the purpose. The foregoing description is for the making coarse or common flour: when I make fine or best flour, I pare or peel the rind off the vegetables before I grind or grate them."

Observations.—The patentee would have done well to have pointed out the important uses to which this patent flour, made without corn, is applicable.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

CHEMISTRY.

ONE of the most instructive and important parts of geology, says Mr. Hatchet in his "*Observations on the Change of some of the proximate Principles of Vegetables into Bitumen*," is the study of the spontaneous alterations by which bodies, formerly appertaining to the organized kingdoms of nature, have, after the loss of the vital principle, become gradually converted into fossil substances. In some cases, this conversion is so complete as to destroy all traces of previous organic arrangement; but in others the original texture and form have been more or less preserved, though the substances themselves are decidedly mineral. Some of these extraneous fossils retain part of their original principles, whilst others can only be regarded as casts or impressions. Mr. Hatchet selects from the animal kingdom, as examples, among others, the fossil ivory, which retains its cartilage; the bones in the Gibraltar rock, consisting of little more than the earthy part or phosphate of lime. The vegetable kingdom has likewise produced many striking instances; and animal petrifications are commonly of a calcareous nature, but vegetable petrifications are generally siliceous.

Mr. Hatchet's main object, in this paper, is to adduce some proofs, that the bituminous substances are derived from the organized kingdoms of nature, and especially from vegetable bodies. The chemical characters of the pure or unmixed bitumens, such as naphtha, mineral tar, &c. are, in certain respects, so different from those resins and other inspissated juices of recent vegetables, that, had the former never occurred but in a separate and unmixed state, no positive inference could have been drawn from their properties, in proof of their vegetable origin.

Instances are produced to shew that fossil animal substances form a series, commencing with such as are scarcely different from those which are recent, and terminating in productions which have totally lost all traces of organization.

Similar instances are afforded by the vegetable kingdom: the three examples cited in this paper are, 1. The submarine forest at Sutton, on the coast of Lincolnshire, the timber of which has not suffered any very apparent change in its vegetable characters: 2. The strata of bituminous

wood, called Bovey coal, found at Bovey, in Devon; which exhibits a series of gradations, from the most perfect ligneous texture, to a substance nearly approaching the characters of pit-coal, and, on that account, distinguished by the name of stone-coal: 3. The varieties of pit-coal, so abundant in many parts of this country, in which almost every appearance of vegetable has been destroyed.

These examples appear to form the extremities and centre of the series, but as the process of carbonization, and formation of bitumen, has not taken place in the first instance, and as these effects have proceeded to the ultimate degree in the last, it seems most proper to seek for information, and for positive evidence, in the second example, which appears to be the mean point, exhibiting effects of natural operations, by which bitumen and coal, have been imperfectly and partially formed, without the absolute obliteration of the original vegetable characters.

A considerable part of this paper is taken up in describing a remarkable *schistus* found by Sir Joseph Banks, in the course of a tour through Iceland, near one of the great spouting springs. The singularity of this substance is, that a great part of it consists of leaves of alder interposed between the different *lamellæ*, in an apparently half-charred state, retaining distinctly the form of leaves, and the arrangement of the fibres.

In analysing 250 grains of this schistus the products were as follow:

	Grains
Water	42.50
Oily bitumen	7.50
Mixed gas	23.75
Charcoal	54.25
Silica	98.00
Oxide of iron	6.00
Alumina	15

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But the water and vegetable matter being extraneous, the real composition of the schistus is silica, alumina, and oxide of iron, and therefore it belongs to the family of argillaceous schistus; but the proportion of silica is more considerable than has been found in those hitherto subjected to chemical analysis. From this Mr. Hatchet was led to examine and analyse the Bovey coal, found in strata, composed of wood, or trunks of trees, which have completely
lost

lost their cylindrical form, and are perfectly flattened, as if they had been subjected to an immense degree of pressure. It is commonly of a chocolate-brown; its quality and texture are various in different strata; from some of these, it is obtained in the form of flat pieces, three or four feet in length, resembling boards, and is called board coal. Others have an oblique, wavy, and undulating texture, and have a strong resemblance to the roots of trees, from which, they have, probably, been formed. From 200 grains of the latter were obtained:

Water	60
Oily Bitumens	21
Charcoal	90
Mixed gasses :	29
	<hr/>
	200

The charcoal resembled that which is made of recent vegetables, and by incineration, about four grains of yellowish ashes were left, which consisted of alumina, iron, and silica; but neither in the Bovey coal, nor in the leaves of the Iceland schistus was there the smallest trace of alkali.

After a minute and accurate description and analysis of the bitumen from Bovey coal, it is inferred by Mr. Hatchet that it is a peculiar and hitherto unknown substance, which is partly in the state of vegetable resin, and partly in that of the bitumen called asphaltum, the resin being in the largest proportion, as 100 grains of it afforded:

Resin	55
Asphaltum	41
Earthy residuum	3
	<hr/>
	99

Thus we have an instance of a substance being found under circumstances which constitute a fossil, although the characters of it appertain partly to the vegetable, and partly to the mineral kingdom.

From other experiments detailed by this ingenious gentleman we learn that the action of alkohol on the bitumens is very slight, and that the small portion of extract, which may be thus obtained from them is petroleum; and he also infers that bituminous substances owe their origin to the organized kingdoms of nature, especially to that of vegetables.

Time alone does not reduce animal or vegetable bodies to the state of fossils. There are examples of whole forests which have been submerged prior to any tradition,

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and which nevertheless, completely retain their ligneous characters. Other causes and agents must therefore have been required to form the varieties of coal, and other bituminous substances. In some instances, as in the formation of Bovey-coal, these causes seem to have acted partially and imperfectly, while, in the formation of the greater part of the pit-coals, their operation has been extensive and complete.

In the pit-coals, the mineral characters predominate, and the principal vestige of their real origin seems to be bitumen, for the presence of carbon in the state of oxide, cannot alone be considered as decisive. Bitumen, therefore, with the exuviae and impressions so commonly found in the accompanying strata, must be regarded as proofs in favour of the origin of pit-coal from organized bodies; and considering the general facts, which have been long observed, together with those lately adduced respecting the Bovey-coal, and the substance found with it, we seem to have evidence, that bitumen has been produced by the modification of some of the proximate principles of vegetables, and especially resin; and Mr. Hatchet gives to the Bovey-coal the name of *Retinasphaltum*, (from *ἐπίων*, resin; and *ασφαλτος*, bitumen) a word by which a full definition of its nature is conveyed.

In the month of June last, a paper was laid before this Society by SMITHSON TENNANT, Esq. containing an account "*Of two Metals, found in the black Powder remaining after the Solution of Platina.*" Prior to his description of the analysis of this black powder, he says it was obtained from very pure platina, that had been previously freed from the sand and other impurities generally mixed with it, so that it must have been obtained from the grains of platina. It had the appearance of plumbago, but its specific gravity was greater being about 10.7. This powder readily unites with lead; but with ten times its own weight, the compound when melted, has not much fluidity.

In the analysis of the black powder, Mr. Tennant made use of an alkaline solution, and an acid solution: the former contained the oxide of a volatile metal and a small proportion of the other metal. If this solution be kept some weeks, the latter metal separates spontaneously from it, in the form of thin flakes of a dark colour.

The acid solution also contains both metals, but principally that which Mr. Tennant calls by the name of the *Iridium*,

Kk

from

from the striking variety of colours which it gives while dissolving in marine acid. The other metal he calls *osmium*, from its smell, which is one of its most distinguishing characters, and which arises from the extrication of a very volatile metallic oxide: this may be expelled from the alkali by any acid, and obtained in solution with water by distillation. The oxide of osmium may be obtained in a small quantity, but in a more concentrated state, by distilling with nitre the original black powder, procured from the platina. In its concentrated state, this oxide stains the skin of a dark colour, which cannot be effaced, and its most striking test is an infusion of galls, which produces a purple colour, that soon turns to a vivid blue. By this mean, the presence of both metals may be observed, when the two are mixed together. The solution of the *iridium*, is not altered by being mixed with the oxide of osmium, but on adding an infusion of galls, the red colour of the first is instantaneously taken away, and soon after the purple and blue colour of the latter appears.

The oxide of osmium becomes of a dark colour with alcohol: the same effect is produced by either. It appears to part with its oxygen to all the metals excepting gold and platina. When dissolved in water and shaken with mercury, it soon loses its smell; and the metal combining with the mercury, forms a perfect amalgam.

The next paper read to the Society, was by Dr. WOLLASTON, entitled, "*On a new Metal found in crude Platina.*"

Dr. Wollaston, aware that M. Descotille had ascribed the red colour of certain precipitates and salts of platina, to the presence of a new metal, and being apprised of the discoveries made by Mr. Tennant, which we have just described, nevertheless, conceived that the more soluble parts of this mineral might be deserving of further examination; the result of which, is the discovery of another metal, which he distinguishes by the name of *rhodium*, on account of the rose-colour of a dilute solution of the salts containing it. The experiments made by this gentleman are minutely described, and may be readily repeated by practical chemists; and from these he concludes that the metallic substance which was about a year and a half ago offered for sale, by the name of *palladium*, is contained in the ore of platina; and he thinks it is not unlikely, that this may have been a constituent part of some of the compounds obtained by Mr. Chenevix, which may have misled him into the supposition that he had formed palladium. For Dr. Wollaston has made many attempts to unite pure platina with mercury, but without success. Besides upon comparing the specific gravity of palladium (11.8) with that of mercury or of platina, he was always strongly inclined to doubt the possibility of its being composed of these metals, because in no instance is the specific gravity of a compound less than that of its lightest ingredient. For this and other reasons, Dr. Wollaston considers the palladium as a simple metal.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the last Session of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

"An Act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional Force for the Defence of the Realm, and to provide for augmenting his Majesty's regular Forces, and for the gradual Reduction of the Militia of England. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 56." (Passed June 29, 1804.)

(Continued from p. 265 of the last Number.)

TO prevent the evils attendant upon parochial ballots, it is, by this Act, directed, that a permanent additional force, for the defence of the realm, shall be raised by the different counties, according to the population of each; and the numbers specifically appointed in the Act, are to be

procured by bounties, to be paid by the respective parishes, and not by the oppressive course of a ballot, as under Mr. Addington's Act.

The following are the clauses most generally interesting in this Act:—

From and after the 13th of July, the militia shall be gradually reduced, in each of the counties in England, to the original quotas.

No man shall be ballotted, or be enrolled to serve, in the militia, in which the number shall exceed or amount to such original quota, until the militia shall be reduced.

But

But if the number shall be less than the original quota, then a number sufficient to complete such quota shall first be raised and enrolled in the militia.

It shall not be lawful for any churchwarden or overseer, or any other person, to make, raise, or levy any rate, or any subscription, or sum of money, or to give, advance, or promise any sum of money, for the purpose of inducing any person to enlist as a volunteer, in the additional force; and if they pay or promise any bounty, other than such as shall be allowed and paid by, or under his Majesty's regulations in that behalf, they are to forfeit twenty pounds. But any overseer of the poor rates may advance, for the subsistence of any man during his march to the place of rendezvous, not exceeding two shillings per day, which shall be repaid to such overseer by the officer appointed for receiving such men.

Such bounty as his Majesty shall direct, not exceeding three-fourth parts of the bounty, that shall be allowed by his Majesty, for recruiting the infantry for general service, shall be paid in respect of every man raised under this Act, out of any duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes; and such bounty shall be in lieu of all allowances to which any man might be entitled under the former Act.

In every case in which the number of men required shall not be provided, or shall not be approved, the parish shall become subject to the payment of the sum of twenty pounds,* by way of fine.

Every man shall be attested in like manner, and by such persons, as any man may be attested for the regular forces.

None of the said men, to be raised by this act, shall be compelled to serve out of the United Kingdom, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, unless they voluntarily enlist for general service.

No part of the force to be raised under this Act, except such only as shall have enlisted for general service, shall remain embodied for more than six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

The penalty of twenty pounds for each private man certified to be deficient, shall be assessed on the parishes which shall have made default.

But no penalties assessed on any parish, according to this act, shall be paid out of the poor's rates; but by a separate, dis-

* This is a fine of 20l. for every man wanting.

ting, and special rate, and shall be levied as any rate for the relief of the poor. But every person serving in any volunteer or yeomanry corps, and every person serving, or who shall during the present war have served, either personally or by substitute, in the militia or any additional force, whose assessment to the poor shall not exceed, in annual value, twenty pounds, shall be wholly exempt from such rate; and every such person whose assessment shall be made on any such property, exceeding in annual value as aforesaid such sum of twenty pounds, shall, by reason of such service, be exempt as to such property to the amount of such sum of twenty pounds, and be rated only to the amount by which such property shall exceed such annual sum of twenty pounds.

“An Act to exempt from Duties on Export all Linens of the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 57.” (Passed June 29, 1804.)

As the interests of the empire require that every practicable encouragement should be given to the linen manufactures thereof, this statute directs that no duty whatever shall be payable on the export of any linen of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, but that the same may be exported free to any place whatsoever.

“An Act to indemnify Solicitors, Attornies, and others, who have neglected to enter Certificates within the Time limited by an Act of 37 Geo. 3, (cap. 90) and to amend so much of the said Act as relates to the entering such Certificates, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 59.” (Passed June 29, 1804.)

The amendment contained in this Act is, that, instead of before the end of Michaelmas Term, the attornies may enter their certificates at any time before the commencement of Hilary Term then next following.

“An Act to prevent the counterfeiting of Silver Coin issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, called Dollars, and Silver Coin which may be issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, called Tokens; and to prevent the bringing into the United Kingdom, or uttering any counterfeit Dollars or Tokens, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 71.” (Passed July 10, 1804.)

The coining or counterfeiting of the above, or assisting therein, is made felony, and transportation for seven years, as also the bringing into the kingdom any such counterfeit dollars or tokens.

And if any person shall utter or tender in payment, or give in exchange, or pay or put off to any person, any such false or counter-

counterfeit dollar or token, knowing the same to be false or counterfeited, every person so offending shall suffer six months imprisonment, and find sureties for his good behaviour for six months more, after such imprisonment; convicted of a second offence, the imprisonment is to be for two years, and the sureties for the good behaviour for two years more: and if convicted a third time, felony and transportation for seven years.

Persons having in their possession, without lawful excuse to be proved by themselves, a greater number than five of such counterfeit dollars or tokens, are, on conviction (before one Justice, who is to cause the same to be destroyed), to forfeit not more than $\text{£}1$. nor less than 40s. for each, half to the informer, and half to the poor of the parish.

One Justice may, on suspicion declared on oath, issue a warrant to search suspected places for counterfeit dollars, and implements of coining, &c.

“An Act to enable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of Great Britain to issue Exchequer Bills on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been, or shall be granted by Parliament, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1804, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 73.” (Passed July 10, 1804.)

These Exchequer Bills are, in like manner as former ones, to bear an interest not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. *per cent. per annum*.

“An Act for enabling Subjects of foreign States to enlist as Soldiers in his Majesty's Service, and for enabling his Majesty to grant Commissions to Subjects of foreign States, to serve as Officers or Engineers, under certain Restrictions, and to indemnify all Persons who may have advised his Majesty to enlist any such Soldiers, or grant any such Commissions as aforesaid, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 75.” (Passed July 14, 1804.)

This Act, the object of which is obvious, is to remain in force only during the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

“An Act to render valid certain Marriages solemnized in certain Churches and public Chapels, in which Banns had not usually been published before or at the Time of passing an Act, made in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, ‘An Act for the better preventing of clandestine Marriages, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 77.’” (Passed July 14, 1804.)

As divers churches and chapels have been erected within England, Wales, and

Berwick-upon-Tweed, which have been duly consecrated, and divers marriages have been solemnized therein since the passing of the Marriage Acts of 26 Geo. 2, cap. 33, and 21 Geo. 3, cap. 53; but, by reason that in such churches and chapels banns of matrimony had not usually been published before or at the time of passing the first, such marriages have been or may be deemed to be void, it is enacted, that all marriages already solemnized, or to be solemnized before the twenty-fifth day of March, 1805, shall be valid, and the ministers who have solemnized such marriages indemnified, and the registers of such marriages are to be received as evidence.

But the registers of all marriages solemnized in any public chapels, which are hereby enacted to be valid, shall, within fourteen days next after the said twenty-fifth day of March, 1805, be removed to the parish church of the parish; or if an extra-parochial place, then to the parish church next adjoining.

“An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom; and for preventing Accumulation of Arrears in the payments out of the Civil List Revenues, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 80.” (Passed July 20, 1804.)

The yearly revenue of 900,000*l.* granted to his Majesty out of the consolidated fund, having, from various causes, become inadequate to the purposes for which the grants were made, this Act grants to his Majesty, during his life, over and besides the said sum, the further revenue of 60,000*l.* out of the consolidated fund.

And for preventing accumulation of arrears on the civil list, without the knowledge of Parliament, it is enacted, that whenever any of the classes shall have become in arrear more than two quarters, the Lords of the Treasury shall cause an account of such arrear, and the classes on which the same shall have arisen, to be laid before the House of Commons, within one month after the same shall have arisen, if Parliament shall be then sitting, or if Parliament shall not then be sitting, within fourteen days after the next sitting.

“An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the Use and Purposes therein mentioned, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 81.” (Passed July 20, 1804.)

These Exchequer Bills are to bear an interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. *per cent. per diem*, in like manner as other Bills.

“An

"An Act to obviate certain Inconveniencies which have been experienced in the Accountant General's Office in the Court of Chancery, in the Execution of an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, for granting a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 82." (Passed July 20, 1804.)

As this Act relates to the management of the business in the Accountant General's office, in regard to the property tax, its clauses are not of sufficient general interest to be noticed in this Magazine.

"An Act for regulating the Appointment of Commissioners to act in the Execution of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for granting to his Majesty a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 83." (Passed July 20, 1804.)

This Act relates to the commissioners personally, in respect to the course of their proceedings, and is, therefore, to the public in general, of very little interest.

"An Act to permit certain Persons in the Office of Ordnance, and the Quarter Master General, to send and receive Letters free from the Duty of Postage, and to enable the Board of Ordnance, the Adjutant General, the Quarter Master General, and Barrack Master General, to authorize Persons in their Offices to send Letters free from the said Duty, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 84." (Passed July 20, 1804.)

This Act relates also to official regulations, the policy of which is obvious, and sufficiently explained by the title.

"An Act to amend an Act passed in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Years of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for settling Disputes that may arise between Masters and Workmen engaged in the Cotton Manufacture in that Part of Great Britain called England,' 44 Geo. 3, cap. 87." (Passed July 20, 1804.)

This Act relates chiefly to the mode of adjusting differences between the masters and workmen, by enabling the respective parties to refer the points in dispute to the equitable determination of a Justice of the Peace, or some indifferent arbitrators, and it is merely interesting to those who are engaged in the business.

"An Act for explaining and Amending several Acts relating to Hackney-coaches employed as Stage-Coaches, and for indemnifying the Owners of Hackney-coaches who have omitted to take out Licences, pursuant to an Act made in the Twenty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, 44 Geo. 3, cap. 88." (Passed July 20, 1804.)

The commissioners for hackney coaches are, by this Act, authorized to grant licences to such hackney coaches as they shall deem fit to ply as stage-coaches to and from the villages near the metropolis, and they are not to be subject to any other duty, or to take out any other licence under the general Stage-Coach Act.*

* This Act became necessary from the numerous informations which had been laid against the short stages, by common informers, for not being licensed, and paying duty as long stage-coaches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

BIOGRAPHY.

ORIGINAL Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends; by M. Thiebault. 2 vols. 8vo.

COMMERCE.

The Merchant's Assistant; containing every Information on the Commerce of London with the principal Places in Europe; calculating Exchanges, Arbitrations of Exchanges, Operations in the Price, Import, and Export, of Bullion; Division of all Foreign Weights,

and of the Measures of Corn, &c. compared with the English Standard; by Christopher Dubost. 7s. boards.

DRAMA.

The School for Reform; or, How to rule a Husband; a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written by Thomas Morton 2s 6d.

To Marry, or Not to Marry; a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written by Mrs. Inchbald.

The Honest Soldier; a Comedy; written by the late J. H. Colls. 3s.

Too many Cooks; a Musical Farce, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written by James Kenny. 1s. 6d.

The Natural Son; a Tragedy; written by James Mafon. 3s.

The English Fleet in 1342; an historical Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written by Thomas Dibdin. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

An Attempt to adapt Sacred History to the Capacities of Children; by R. Burgh, M.A. 1s.

HISTORY.

The Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History of Hindostan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia, for the Year 1803. 8vo. 13s. boards.

The History of the Peloponnesian War, translated from the Greek of Thucydides; to which are added, Three Preliminary Discourses, by William Smith, D.D. Dean of Chester; Fourth Edition; to which is now first prefixed, the Life and Character of the Translator, and his Portrait, elegantly engraved, taken from an Original Painting, and with Two Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. Baynes.

LAW.

The Trial at Large of Colonel Robert Pafingham and John Edwards, for a Conspiracy against George Townshend Forrester, Esq.; before Lord Ellenborough, February 1805; by Robert Johnson, Esq. 1s.

MEDICAL.

A Report of the Progress of Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal; by John Schoolbred. 2s.

An Examination of that Part of the Evidence relative to Cow Pox, which was delivered to a Committee of the House of Commons by two of the Surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital; with Remarks on inoculated Small Pox; by W. R. Rogers; with a coloured Engraving. 2s.

A practical Treatise on the Efficacy and Safety of Stizolobium, or Cowheige (the Dolichos Pruriens of Linnæus), internally administered in Diseases occasioned by Worms; the ninth edition, considerably enlarged; by William Chamberlaine. 3s.

MILITARY.

A Chart of comparative Rank between the Army, Navy, Marines, Ordnance, Artillery, Engineers, Militia, Medical Staff, Governors, and the East India Company's Military, Fiscal, and Commercial, Appointments; the whole coloured; distinguishing Commissions from the King. 15s.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial on the Conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Rollo Gillespie, of the 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, held at Colchester in June and July 1804. 3s.

MISCELLANIES.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Third and concluding Part of the Fifth Volume. 4to. 7s. 6d. boards.

A Letter from Philodiddle to the Public on the Management of the Opera. 1s.

Remarks on the late Address of William Baker, Esq. M.P. to the Freeholders of the County of Hertford. 6d.

The London Register, Historical, Political, and Literary. 8vo. vol. I. (to be continued Quarterly) 8s. 6d. boards.

Censura Literaria; containing Titles and Abstracts of scarce Books, original Disquisitions, and Articles of Literary Biography; partly in Imitation of the Plan of Oldy's British Librarian. No. I. (to be continued occasionally) 2s. 6d.

Patriotic Fund; The Second Report of the Committee, containing Minutes of their Proceedings from 1st of March, 1804, to to March 1, 1805. 2s.

The First Part of the Strictures on the Practice and Conduct of Attornies, and other Public Characters, &c. &c.; by Robert Holloway, Gent. 3s.

Observations on Charity Schools, Female Friendly Societies, and other Subjects connected with the Ladies' Committee (to which Committee the Work is with Permission dedicated); by Catherine Cappe. 4s. 6d.

Observations on Lord Castlereagh's Speech, 19th July, 1804; and on the State of the East India Company's Affairs. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Rev. George Burder, occasioned by his Sermon on Lawful Amusements, preached January 10, 1805. 1s.

A Dissertation on the best Means of Civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India, and of diffusing the Christian Religion throughout the Eastern World; by the Rev. William Cockburn. 4s.

This Dissertation gained the Prize given to the University of Cambridge by the Rev. Claud Buchanan, Vice President of the College at Calcutta.

An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation by Luther; the Work which obtained the Prize on this Question, proposed by the National Institute of France, "What has been the Influence of the Reformation by Luther on the Political Situation of the States of Europe, and on the Progress of Knowledge;" by C. Villers; translated by B. Lambert. 8vo. 9s. boards.

NAVAL.

The Transport's Monitor; being a Practical Treatise on the Duties of Masters of Transports, Victuallers, &c.; by Henry Abbott, Agent. 6s. 6d. boards.

NOVELS.

The Sports of the Genii; by Mrs. John Hunter; embellished with Fourteen Engravings. 4to.

Confessions of the Nun of St. Omers, a Tale; by Charlotte Dacre, better known by the Name of Rosa Matilda. 3 vols. 13. 6d. sewed.

Donalda; or, the Witches of Glencheil; a Romance. 2 vols. 1cs.

PHILOSOPHY.

Volume the Fifth, including the Nineteenth Part, of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

POLITICAL.

Thoughts on the Object of the Foreign Subsidy; by John Wheatley, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Great Britain, during the latter Part of the Year 1788 and the Beginning of 1789. 3s.

Parallele de la Conduite du Gouvernemens Britannique et Espagnol. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thoughts on the alarming State of the Circulation, and of the Means of redressing Pecuniary Grievances in Ireland; by the Earl of Lauderdale. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Hints to the Manufacturers of Great Britain on the Consequences of the Irish Union, and the System since pursued of borrowing in England for the Service of Ireland. 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

An Epistle to James Barry, Esq.; containing strictures on some of the Works of that celebrated Artist; by Francis Burroughs, Esq. 3s. 6d.

A Poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East; which obtained Mr. Buchanan's Prize; by Charles Grant, M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge. 3s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Letter to John Clayton, the Elder, occasioned by his counter and impartial Statement; by Obadiah Christian, one of the People called Quakers. 6d.

An Address to Lord Teignmouth, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, occasioned by his Address to the Clergy of the Church of England; by a Clergyman. 1s.

Letters occasioned by a Pamphlet recently published by Rowland Hill, A.M. intitled "A Warning to Professors;" containing Observations on the Nature and Tendency of Public Amusements, &c.; by D. W. Harvey, Esq. 2s.

A connected and Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church; in Sermons preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, at the Lecture of the late Right Rev. William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester; by Robert Nares, Archdeacon of Stafford, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

A Fast Sermon preached at Bath, February 20, 1805, by the Rev. Edward Poulett. 1s.

War inconsistent with Christianity; a Fast Sermon, preached May 25, 1804, and February 20, 1805, being the Twelfth Year of the present War; by the Rev. R. Warner; the Fourth Edition, with large Additions. 2s.

A second Serious Exhortation to attend Public Worship on the Lord's Day. 12mo. 38 Pages.

A View of the Objection of Mr. Gibbon, that our Lord foretold his Second Coming,

which has not proved to be agreeable to Experience; chiefly intended as a Specimen of the true Method of ascertaining the genuine Meaning of the New Testament; by N. Nesbet, M.A. 1s. 6d.

The fatal Use of the Sword considered, in a Sermon preached at Birmingham on the last Fast Day; by the Rev. Spencer Madan. 1s.

A View of Religion; by Hannah Adams; a new Edition, with Additions; to which is prefixed, an Essay on Truth; by Andrew Fuller. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Pastoral Cautions; an Address to the late Mr. Thomas Hopkins, when ordained Pastor of the Church in Eagle-street, Red Lion-square; now published and enlarged; by Abraham Booth. 1s.

The Divine Visitations considered, in a Sermon preached on the last Fast Day. 1s.

Sermons, chiefly designed to recommend the practical Morality of the Gospel, and intended for the Use of Family Devotion; by a Layman. 8vo. 5s. boards. Baynes.

The Rev. Adam Clarke's new and considerably enlarged Edition of Claude Fleury's History of the Ancient Israelites, with an Account of their Manners, Customs, &c.; with a Life and fine Portrait of Claude Fleury. 12mo. 4s. 6d. extra-boards. Baynes.

Archbishop Leighton's whole Works, Vols. I. II. III. (to be completed in Four Vols.) elegantly printed, with a fine Portrait, Life, &c.; by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton. 8vo. 7s. per vol. Baynes.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Selection of Views of Bath, Bristol, Malvern, Cheltenham, and Weymouth, with Descriptions; No. I. (to be continued Monthly, and be comprized in Twelve Numbers. 1l. 1s.

The Costume of Great Britain, in a Series of Coloured Engravings; the Subjects collected and executed, and the Descriptions written, by W. H. Pyne; No. I. containing Five Plates (to be continued every three Months, and be comprized in Twelve Numbers). 15s.

Just Imported by Dulau and Co.

Delle Affissioni Maritime del lav. A. Baldasseroni, 2d. ediz. Nuovamente Riordinata, accrocintac corretta, 5 vol. 4to. Liv. 4l. 10s.

Traité de Fortification Souterraine, suivi de Quatre Mémoires sur la Mines, par Mouzé. 4to. Fig. 1l. 11. 6d.

Resultats des Expériences sur la Carotte et le Panair formant le No. 1er. du Repertoire l'Agriculture, par Francois, 12mo. b. 4s.

Quatre vol. du Mémoires Secrets sur la Russie. 7s.

Code Civil du Francois. 8vo. 7s. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Zoologie Universelle; ou, Histoire Naturelle du Quadrupède, par Ray, avec Supplément, par Jauffret. 4to. b. 1l. 1s.

Le Voyageur de la Jeunesse dans la Quatre Parties du Monde, par Hanchard. 6 vol. 12mo. Fig. 11. 10s.

Mémoire d'un Témoin de la Révolution, par RALLY, amien maire de Paris. 7 vol. Svo. 18s.

Recherches sur le Temps le Plus Reculé de l'Usage des Voutes, chez les Amiens, par M. L. D—s. Svo. 1s. 6d.

Suite des Galerie du Palais Royal—de Florence—du Musée François—du Cour de Peinture—du Liliacies—du Annales du Musée—du Musée des Monumens, par Le Noir—du Manuel du Musée—de l'Encyclopidie Méthodique, 69 livraison—du Cour de Lit-

teraire, par Lahaye, 13 et 14 vol.—du Via et Ouvrages du Peintre, par Landon, 4to. et autre Grands Ouvrages à Gravure, pour lesquels Dulau and Co. prennent des souscription.

Repertoire du Théâtre François; ou, Recueil des Tragédie et Comédie Restées au Théâtre depuis Rotrou, pour Faire Suite aux Editione de Corneille, Moliere, Racine, Regnard, Crebillon and Voltaire, avec des notice sur chaque Auteur et Lexamen de chaque Pièce, par Petitot, 18 vol. 8vo. Fig. 91. 9s. —Do. pap. velin, premiere épauvre 181. 18s.

L'Antidote, Journal Politique, Introduction, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. ARTHUR YOUNG intends in future to publish his valuable Agricultural Journal, the Annals of Agriculture, quarterly instead of monthly. The Numbers will appear on the first days of June, September, December, and March, of every year, making one volume annually of original agricultural information, which must be invaluable to every practical farmer and man of landed property in the British empire. The monthly publications of this work already extend to forty-three volumes; and the whole forms a complete library of agricultural knowledge.

The most striking feature in the literary intelligence of the current month, has been the suspension of the Printing Trade, owing to a demand of increased wages on the part of the Pressmen. It has, in consequence, been with great difficulty that the Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine has been able to prepare it for publication at the usual time.

A new edition of Mr. PILKINGTON'S Dictionary of Painters, edited by Mr. FUSELI, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of the Poems of Ossian, containing the Poetical Works of JAMES MACPHERSON, Esq. in Prose and Verse, with Notes and Illustrations by MALCOLM LAING, Esq. in two volumes octavo, printed by Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, is nearly ready for publication.

The Poems of Ossian are to be further illustrated by the publication of the Report of the Highland Society of Scotland,

respecting the authenticity of these Poems, drawn up by HENRY MACKENZIE, Esq. This work will form one volume octavo, with *fac-similes* of ancient Gaelic MSS.

An Account of the Life and Writings of JAMES BEATTIE, L.L.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischall College and University of Aberdeen, by Sir WILLIAM FORBES, of Pittligo, Bart. one of the Executors to Dr. Beattie, including many of his Original Letters, is in a considerable state of forwardness. It will be embellished with an Engraving, from a Portrait of Dr. Beattie by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Mr. E. H. SEYMOUR is preparing for the press, Remarks on Shakelpeare, in which it is intended to exhibit various readings from the early quartos, which appear preferable to those adopted by the last editor, to introduce order into the arrangement, to note grammatical anomalies of every kind, and to attempt an exposition of passages occult or dubious. This work is expected to form two octavo volumes, and they are to be enriched with observations selected from the MS. of the late Lord CHEDWORTH.

The Society of Arts in the Adelphi are about to publish another Volume of their Transactions.

Mr. M. CALLUM has circulated Proposals for publishing by Subscription, Travels in the Island of Trinidad. The author intends to show the local and political importance of that island to this country,

country, and to point out the advantages which would result from a population of emigrant Scotch Highlanders.

Mr. HAYLEY has in the press an elegant volume of Original Ballads, founded chiefly on anecdotes relating to animals.

A curious small volume will appear in the course of the ensuing month, printed from a MS. written by the late Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, and containing an account of his early years, and first recollections in infancy. It is the fragment of a larger work, and was preserved from the flames by BARBER, the Doctor's black servant. The original has lately been deposited in the Museum of Mr. WRIGHT, of Litchfield.

Mr. YOUNG, surgeon, of North Audley-street, will publish, early in May, an important work on the subject of Cancer, intitled *Sanaschirrologia*; containing an Analytical Inquiry into the Nature and Action of Schirrus, in order to establish a regular mode of curing that disease in its various stages, by means of natural separation.

Mr. PETERKIN, the eminent Master of Cromwell House Academy, at Huntingdon, has just finished a Paraphrase, in measured blank verse, on the Prophecies of Isaiah. He proposes to publish it by subscription in the course of the ensuing month.

Dr. MILLAR, of Doncaster, announces a History of that place, and of the adjacent towns and villages, including Pontefract, Barnsley, Rotherham, Blyth, Bawtry, Thorne, &c. with anecdotes of eminent persons. The names of subscribers are received by W. Sheardown, of Doncaster, and by Mr. Miller, of Albemarle-street.

A new edition of Bruce's Travels, in seven volumes octavo, will shortly make its appearance.

A complete work on Practical Perspective is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. F. NASH will soon have ready for publication, from drawings by himself, a Series of Views, interior and exterior, of the Collegiate Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, with illustrative Plates, explanatory of its Architecture and Ornaments, and accompanied by a concise Account, historical and descriptive.

Mr. ARROWSMITH, all of whose admirable publications entitle him to the gratitude of his country, has just published a beautiful Map of the principal Triangles of the Geodetical Operations in Portugal in 1803. These important

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operations have been interrupted in Portugal by the war, but it is expected that they will be renewed and completed.

Mr. STEPHENSON, of Horncastle, is about to publish a work elucidating the System now pursued by Surveyors in old and new Inclosures, and by Commissioners and Surveyors in new Inclosures.

Two volumes of Discourses, by the late Rev. T. KENRICK, are preparing for the press, and will be published as soon as possible, at the request of his congregation. They have been selected from the author's manuscripts, with the assistance of his late colleague in the conduct of the academical institution in Exeter.

Major RAINSFORD has in the press a work, with plates, relative to the Island of St. Domingo, of which the public has formed considerable expectations, in consequence of his peculiar acquaintance with the subject, and the confirmation of his predictions relative to that unhappy country.

An Analysis of Horsemanship, dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, will very soon be presented to the public, in three volumes octavo, with many plates, by Mr. JOHN ADAMS, whose practical knowledge of the subject is well known to most of the first characters of the kingdom.

Two Unitarian Sermons on the Lord's Supper are in the press of J. BLACK, Yarmouth, and will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

A Collection of Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends, the Result of Twenty Years familiar Intercourse with that Prince, from the pen of M. THIEBAULT, will be shortly published in English. The plan of the work will be similar to Boswell's admirable Life of Johnson.

The talents of that ingenious sporting-engraver, Mr. JOHN SCOTT, are now busily exercised in the execution of two splendid subjects on hunting; namely, the Fox breaking Cover, and the Death of the Fox. The same distinguished artist is likewise retained upon a continuation of the Sportsman's Cabinet, under the title of Delineation of Animals of the Chase, from Paintings by P. REINAGLE, A.R.A.

The Royal Society have adjudged Count Rumford's medal for discoveries respecting heat to Mr. JOHN LESLIE, author of an Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat.

L 1

A machine

A machine has been constructed for expeditiously stripping and plucking the fur from skins, an operation hitherto performed by manual labour.

Two inventions have been announced to the manufacturing world, of machinery for spinning, doubling, &c. threads of various materials.

Two large cotton manufactories are erecting on the river Dee, in North Wales.

In the neighbourhood of Glasgow, some works have been just established for the manufacture of iron-wire from the raw materials.

In answer to some very judicious inquiries made by Dr. GEORGE PEARSON respecting *peat*, to J. W. WILLIAUME, of Tingrith, in Bedfordshire, we learn:—

1. That it is used by cottagers as fuel, who burn it on a brick hearth, but that it has been rejected from the parlour, kitchen, brewhouse, &c. as injurious to grates; that it cannot be used in roasting meat, on account of the effluvia that it emits; and that it is destructive of all sorts of furniture, from the same cause.—
2. The ashes have been long used as a manure, at the rate of fifty bushels spread or sown either on grass or arable land.—
3. They are laid on sandy, gravelly, and chalky soils; most commonly for grasses, but highly esteemed as a manure for oats or barley.—
4. The vegetating effect is surprising; it will double or treble a crop of any new-sown grass; it destroys moss, and produces white and Dutch clover in its stead. Near the fire-heaps, as far as the wind carries the lighter part of the ashes, the production of clover is sure to be abundant.—
5. It is not mixed with lime, or any other substance.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts have lately voted their gold medal to Dr. HOWISON for his preparation of tan made in the East Indies from the bark of the mangrove-tree.

The same useful body has also at length voted the gold medal to Mr. GEORGE SMART, for his admirable apparatus for sweeping chimnies. As we predicted two years since, this gentleman's invention is found to be not only the most perfect and complete that has been exhibited, but is the only one that has any pretensions to practical utility. After sweeping many thousand chimnies without the use of climbing boys, he avers, that, notwithstanding the almost infinitely varied forms of chimnies, he has not found more than about one or two in a hundred that he can-

not accomplish with his machine. Mr. Smart has also received a premium of twenty-five guineas from another society for the same invention.

M. VON KLEIN, Privy Councillor at Manheim, for the purpose of continuing his *Biography of Illustrious Germans*, has offered a prize of thirty ducats for the best *Life of Luther*, which is to be adjudged by the Electoral Society of Manheim, to whom the Prize-Essays must be sent before the end of November, 1805.

An Opera has been just brought out on the French Stage, the subject of which is a part of the life and sufferings of our immortal Milton.

The Prince NICOLAS ESTERHAZY has bought the collection of copper-plates belonging to ANTON KOLLOWRATH, at Prague, consisting of twelve thousand pieces, for forty-five thousand florins.—They were sent, in November, to Eisenstadt, in Hungary. They are said to be designed for the foundation of an academy of the fine arts, which this liberal Prince has signified his intention of erecting at Pest, for the benefit of his countrymen of Hungary.

The KING of PRUSSIA has lately issued regulations for the education of the children of his soldiers. The manner in which the Prussian army is regulated, enables the soldiers to marry, and to bring up a family, more than any other military service in Europe.

M. VON GÖBHARD, of Inspruck, procured a chamois-hunter to ascend the Ortler Spilze, which lies between the territories of Saln and Drassui, in the Vintschau. This summit, which is the heart of the Glaciers, had never hitherto been ascended. By the barometer it is found to be 14,466 Parisian feet above the level of the Mediterranean Sea. Next to Montblanc, which, according to Saussure, is 14,556 feet above the sea, it is the highest mountain in the Old World, as the Gross-Glockner, which is reckoned the highest mountain of the Tyrol, is, according to Von Moll, only 12,976 feet high.

Baron VON DOONICK has discovered a substance composed of an absorbent earth, and some other ingredients, which is more effectual in washing, &c. than soap.

M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller, is in Paris, engaged in scientific pursuits. He is soon to proceed to Italy, where he means to undertake a series of experiments on the chemical analysis of air,

air, the electricity of volcanoes, and the intensity of the magnetical fluid. These experiments are necessary in order to form a comparison with those which he made on the Andes.

M. BOUPLAND, who travelled in the Andes with Humboldt, is at Paris, preparing for the press a work on the equinoctial plants.

KOTZEBUE has been arrested in Italy, it is supposed by the order of Bonaparte, in consequence of the freedom of his remarks upon the present state of France.

The booksellers of Frankfort have been obliged to appear before an extraordinary-committee of the magistracy of that city, to take an oath not to print or sell any work contrary to religion, or which may be aimed against a foreign power or its government.

C. GIBOIN has discovered that silk-worms may be supported by collecting the autumnal foliage of the mulberry-tree, drying it artificially, and restoring it to its former freshness by immersing it in hot water.

The Philadelphia Company of Book-sellers have awarded a gold medal to Mr. YOUNG, of the Delaware paper-mills, for eleven reams of excellent printing-paper, manufactured of mulberry-roots, and bags made of guma-bark.

A great subterraneous fire has burst forth near the Russian fortress Phanagoria, on the peninsula of Taman, where a similar phenomenon took place some years since.

The EMPEROR of RUSSIA has ordered, that at all the universities, and other public schools, meteorological observations shall be regularly made, and the results made public.

The sums allotted by the Russian Government for defraying the expences of the academies, universities, &c. amounted, in 1804, to 2,149,213 rubles; besides the gift of 66,910 rubles towards erecting the new university at Charkow. Considerable donations and subscriptions likewise continue to be received from patriotic individuals in various parts of the empire, towards the endowment of schools and other institutions for the diffusion of knowledge amongst every class of the nation.

M. HAGEMANN, a learned Sanscrit scholar, has discovered in the National Library at Paris, MSS. of the first and fourth Veda, which VOLNEY supposed to be eight hundred years old. When the POPE visited the National Library on the 14th of January last, the early specimens

of printing, and many of the most curious MS. were shewn to him; amongst others, the Chinese Inscription, according to which Christianity was introduced into China in the seventh century; the Poem written by the late Emperor of China; the Latin Bible of Charles the Bald, with illuminations, the only remaining specimen of the ancient purple colour; the Prayer-book of Anne of Bretagne, each page of which contains the coloured figure of a plant, with its appropriate insects; the richly-ornamented Prayer-book of Louis XIV.; and the Original Manuscript of Telemachus.

M. MILLIN, the celebrated archeologist, in his late tour through the southern provinces of France, has collected two hundred inedited remains of antiquity, and above one thousand Roman inscriptions, many of which are very interesting.

An Icelandic Dictionary, composed by BIORN HALDERSON, a lately-deceased Icelandic clergyman, will shortly be published at the expence of the Danish Government. We may likewise soon expect a Critical Grammar of the Icelandic Language from M. ARENT, a native of Altona, who was sent by the Danish Government to the northern parts of the Danish dominions, for the purpose of collecting plants for a *Flora Danica*, and who, during his Travels, studied the Icelandic language, and collected many curious Runic inscriptions.

Six of the most eminent physicians in France, CHAUSSIER, LECLERC, BAILLY, HUSSON, NYSTEN, and HAMEL, have been sent to Spain, to inquire into the nature of the epidemical disease, which has raged with such violence in that country, and to endeavour to find out the most effectual remedy for preventatives against it. The KING of PRUSSIA has likewise sent thither, for the same purpose, Professor REICH, of Erlangen; and, in case of the Professor's death, will settle a pension of six hundred rixdollars per annum on his widow.

The merchants of Moscow have founded in that city a Commercial School, the expences of which will amount to fifteen thousand rubles.

BONAPARTE has founded a professorship of the modern Greek language in the *Collège de France* at Paris. The celebrated L'ANSSE DE VILLOISIN has been appointed professor.

The Icelandic moss, which had lately been discovered in Spain, has likewise been found in the district of Concoffola, in the Italian Republic.

A complete collection of all the works of the celebrated HERDER will shortly be published at Tübingen.

Above six thousand five hundred rix-dollars have been subscribed towards the erecting a monument to LUTHER at the place of his nativity.

The Academical Society of Sciences at Paris, in their meeting of the 25th of November last, offered a prize of three hundred francs for the best answer to the following question: — "What influence would it have on the political and commercial interests of the European states, if the power of the English at sea were reduced to the standard of that of the other maritime nations?"

At a meeting of the Erfurt Society for the Promotion of Useful Science, on the 2d of January, M. BUCHHOLZ, a learned apothecary, gave an account of a process which he had discovered, whereby quicksilver might be with greater facility brought to a state of congelation. The Society promise to publish in their Memoirs the result of Dr. SPILZ's examination of some apples, from trees raised from seed, which had been sent to the Society by M. HOMMEYER.

We have been favoured by Mr. BISSETT, of the Museum, Birmingham, with the following extract of an interesting letter lately received in that town, from Paris, by Mr. BLOUNT, surgeon:

"My permission to remain in Paris is certainly a very great advantage; a more agreeable prison it is impossible to have; not that I go much into the gay world, but the society of a few particular friends renders it to me far superior to Fontainebleau or Verdun. But amongst the pleasures of this prison I must not forget that of having been present at the Coronation, when I saw, as you may well imagine, every thing worthy of notice. The Pope, the Emperor, the Empress, *les grands seigneurs*, &c. at the procession; the *portefaix*, upon an ass, preceding his Holiness's carriage. — *À propos* of his Holiness; I received his benediction a few weeks ago, and am inclined to think my morals are somewhat mended since. The procession, on the whole, was nothing very grand, except his Majesty's coach, which for elegance and beauty far surpassed every thing of the kind I ever saw. — To talk to you of the beautiful illumination of the Boulevards for upwards of three miles in extent, of the magnificent fire-works let off in the evening, of the balloons, of the distribution of medals among the populace, of the fête given by the Senate, the town, the Marshals, &c. &c. I should perhaps only

repeat what you must have already read in the papers; besides, I am not at liberty, and they will afford subjects of conversation when I shall return home. The ceremony of taking the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, by the soldiers, in the Champ de Mars, was extremely grand. Unfortunately the day was very unfavourable, and took much from the effect of the distribution of the imperial eagles to the troops. In short, these fêtes and rejoicings continued upwards of a month, and your fortunate brother had the pleasure of being present at every thing worth notice. But what amused him the most was, the public lotteries for geese, turkeys, fowl, pyes, meat, &c. &c. all ready cooked; so that the public had only to draw a ticket to get a dinner; and on each side of the lottery-stage were casks of wine, to enable them to swallow with more ease the prizes which dame Fortune had set before them. Nor can I pass over in silence the illumination of the Tuilleries, especially the gardens, which exceeded all description, and recalled to my mind the beautiful enchantment of fairy tales. Should you wish for a more particular description of what took place on this memorable occasion, I will send it with pleasure, in the form of a letter, or, what perhaps may please as well, I can procure you a printed description, which I will send first opportunity. There has been much talk here about the arrival of a Mr. Paget for the exchange of prisoners; but I apprehend our Government will not acknowledge us as prisoners of war.

The young gentleman, after mentioning how he prosecutes his studies at Paris, thus proceeds:

"I frequently receive letters from my friends at Verdun, and it seems they have had a very merry Christmas; dinners, balls, suppers, &c. &c. Some of my countrymen have kicked up a row or so, for which, as you may suppose, they have received punishment. — But I must not forget to remark, that the General (Wirion) under whose care they are, treats them in the most gentlemanly manner. His power over them is very great, but he uses it with moderation; and though forced to be severe for the moment, he soon becomes indulgent; for instance, he had sent two or three to Bitche—one for abusing one centinel and striking another—a second for fighting a duel with a Frenchman and wounding him in the leg; but at the end of a month or six weeks he gave them permission to return to Verdun at the intercession of their friends. Unfortunately those sent to Bitche by order of the Government, are not under the care of General Wirion. — The most memorable circumstance that has occurred at Verdun since my departure,

is, the performance of "The Revenge" by the English gentlemen. They hired the town-theatre, and gave the above piece, followed by the farce of "Love à la Mode," the profits being appropriated for the benefit of the poor English. Both pieces were well performed; and my friends speak highly of Mr. Hoppin's Zanga. I have not yet learned the exact amount of the receipts; though I had some money sent to me to distri-

bute amongst the poor women in Paris.— My friends in Verdun make me pay occasionally for the permission I have to remain in Paris, by giving me commissions without money; but I execute them with pleasure; for it is but just, thus favoured as I am, I should contribute, as much as lies in my power, to render their situation as comfortable as possible."

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

PORTRAIT has, in this country, been ever considered as the leading branch of the arts, and the leading branch in portrait is Mr. W. H. Betty, the young Roscius, who, the painters and engravers seem to think, will out-grow his popularity, if they do not take him directly; and we have, consequently, portrait upon portrait. The portrait which was painted by Northcote is, we perceive, to be engraved by Mr. Heath; and from Mr. Heath's abilities we have every reason to expect a capital print. From a drawing in the possession of the Duchess of Devonshire, we have

The Young Roscius, William H. W. Betty. Engraved by J. W. Reynolds, from a Drawing by J. Ramsay, in the Possession of her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire; to whom this Print is, with Permission, inscribed.

This is an extremely spirited and well-engraved portrait, in the mezzotinto style of engraving, in which Mr. Reynolds has, indisputably, the lead of all his contemporaries.

We have another theatrical portrait of Mr. Kemble in the Character of *Coriolanus*; engraved by R. M. Meadows, from a Picture painted by T. Lawrence, R. A. in the Possession of Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. to whom this Print is inscribed.

The Jews, and some of the barbarous people of the surrounding nations, at one time chose their sovereigns as the gentlemen of the Agricultural Society choose their prize cattle, and exalted a man to the rank of a King, and vested him with the power of ruling over them, because he was taller and larger than any of his contemporaries. Churchill, in our own time, whimsically remarked, that "*true native dignity consists in height*," and properly quotes *Serjeant Kite* as his authority. From the manner in which some of the portraits of the present day are paint-

ed, one would almost think our artists adopted a similar idea, and thought that *quantity* conferred dignity, and height *elevated* their subject, and conferred on him the rank of a hero. Thus, if they fail of making the object of their delineation *picturesque*, they, at least, render him *portresque*. For the talents and taste of Mr. Lawrence we have great respect; many of his productions are entitled to high praise, but in this, we must think he has failed, and, perhaps, he has failed from endeavouring to excel himself. Be that as it may, the figure is altogether gigantic: the face is much too full, and the neck out of all proportion thick. It is extremely well engraved in the chalk manner.

John Hoppner, Esq. R. A. J. Hoppner pinxit, R. Turner sculpsit. Published February 27, 1805.

Some of the old Flemish and Italian painters distinguished themselves very much in delineating their own portraits, and these resemblances have been gratifying not only to the physiognomist, as containing the features of men of distinguished ability, but been handed down to posterity, in well engraved prints, as specimens of their best works. The modern artists of this country, though quite as partial to their own figures as any of those who preceded them, have not succeeded so well; it was fair to expect they would be equally distinguished in this walk, but, from whatever cause it has originated, this has not been the case; for some of them have been so fraught with the idea of being picturesque, that they have arrayed themselves in fantastic habits, which seemed as if they were disguised for a masquerade, and intended their figures to be concealed from the knowledge of their most intimate friends; while others, in their zeal to avoid this, have rigidly adhered

hered to the preposterous fashions of the day, which, gratifying as it might be to their wives and daughters, could not be tolerated by posterity. From both these errors Mr. Hoppner is exempt; for this portrait is finely imagined, and engraved with great richness and force in the mezzotint.

Portrait of the Right Hon. William Robert Earl of Leinster, &c. &c. M. A. Shee, R. A. pinxit, C. Turner sculpsit. Published by the Engraver.

This print is respectfully dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Hon. Charles James Fox; and when we add, that the execution of it is worthy of the talents and taste of the painter, it is giving it high praise. It is a whole length portrait, and very well engraved in mezzotinto.

Six Views of the Metropolis of the British Empire, by W. Daniell.

Mr. William Daniell, if we recollect aright, was with his uncle in India, and they went three or four days journey farther into the interior part of the country than any European artist ever had been before. The views which were then taken were many of them painted and exhibited, and afterwards engraved and published. They have been occasionally noticed in this Retrospect, and the notice and the praise were necessarily united, for they must, as works of high art, unquestionably be placed in the very first class; and though many of them are views of palaces and temples which we never saw, and built in an order to which we are utter strangers, impress the mind with an idea of magnificence not to be paralleled in Europe. In the work now before us, which is properly enough dedicated to George Dance, Esq. R. A. architect of the city of London, we have six views in our own metropolis, drawn, engraved, and published by Mr. W. Daniell. We heartily wish him all the encouragement and patronage which such productions as these deserve; for they are, indeed, executed in the very first style of excellence, and entitled to particular attention.

View of Chichester Cathedral. J. Buckler delineavit, Lewis sculpsit.

This view of the cathedral is dedicated to the Bishop of Chichester, and, as far as we recollect the building, it is taken in a good point of view, and is, in many respects, a print of great merit and fidelity.

A Series of Twenty Plates, representing the most curious and interesting Remains of Antiquity, in Buildings, Portraits, stained Glass, armorial Bearings, &c. at the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth. Price, to Subscribers, plain, 1l. 1s. coloured and gilded, to imitate the Originals, 1l. 11s. 6d. Published by Herbert, Marsh Gate, Lambeth.

Many of these remains of ancient times must be extremely interesting to the antiquary, and the portraits must be valuable to a collector, some of them being old indeed. Among them are, Archbishop Arundel, *temp.* Henry IV. copied from a valuable and unique portrait preserved in the Penshurst collection; Archbishop Chichele, from an ancient painting, on board, *temp.* Henry V. Queen Catherine Parr; Luther and his wife (*vide* Pennant's London, 2d edit. p. 25, and Select Views of London, No. viii.); Cardinal Pole, from an ancient painting on board. Besides these, there are *fac-similes* of various hand-writings, and sundry specimens of stained glass, arms, &c. from the library, and steward's parlour. On the whole, we think the views, portraits, &c. &c. form a very curious, and, in many respects, an interesting series, and will form a valuable addition to the prints of the lovers of English antiquities. It is carefully, and well engraved.

We have frequently expressed our disapprobation of the mixed style made up by dorting, and stroke, and aqua tint—but Mr. Ackerman has lately displayed some little decorative prints, in a different walk from any of them, of the effect of which it is not easy to write a description that will convey a proper idea. They are in bronze colour, and appear to be singularly bold in their relief, and have an effect, near as possible, as little figures cast in brass. They are much approved, and, we think, may be carried much farther than they yet have been, at least than they have been in any that Mr. Ackermann has published, which we have seen. The first is a full length of

Hippodamia, who first instituted Female Races at the Olympic Games. Antoni Zucchi delineavit, Passeroni sculpsit.

Four other figures, in two groupes, composed of Urania and Terpsichore, Clio and Calliope, have a very pleasing effect; as have also four groupes of boys, inscribed Music, Drawing, Geography, and Commerce. These little *Genii* are managed with a great deal of taste.

We think there is every probability of these

these novel decorations becoming very popular; and must add to that, what we cannot always add to popular things—they deserve it.

The new Uranographia, by Charles Grant Viscount de Vaux.

Though this very curious map does not come precisely into the plan of a *Retro-spect of the Fine Arts*, we cannot omit noticing a production so well calculated to be useful to the students of astronomy or geography. The author asserts that he is the first who has drawn the whole sky on this projection, but acknowledges that he is indebted for the details to the first astronomers of Great Britain, of France, &c. whom he has consulted. Among several interesting uses to which this may be applied, it may be found by it at what time any star whatever will pass on our meridian, at a fixed day. It may be consulted and used with more facility than the globes, and the learned will find it very convenient for their common practice, as well as for their demonstrations to students.

Proposals are delivered for publishing, for White, Fleet-street, the Flora Græca of the late John Sibthorp, M. D. F. R. S. Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford; compiled from the MS. Notes of the Author, by James Edward Smith, M. D. F. R. S. President of the Linneæan Society.

The late Professor Sibthorp having just accomplished two voyages to Greece, and the adjacent countries, for the purpose of investigating the natural history, agriculture, and medicine, of those rich and classical regions, his valuable life unfortunately fell a sacrifice to the fatigues of the undertaking. Anxious to the last for the completion of his great object, and that the world might not be entirely de-

prived of the fruit of his labours, he left directions, by his will, for the publication of a *Flora Græca*, to be composed from his manuscript journals, notes, his dried plants, and the drawings, executed under his inspection, by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer.

The executors have appointed Dr. Smith to digest and arrange these materials, and to undertake the systematic and descriptive parts of this most splendid work; and it is proposed to fulfil the intentions of its original author in the following manner:—

1. The *Flora Græca* will consist of ten volumes in large folio, each containing one hundred plates, coloured so as to imitate the drawings in every respect as closely as possible, and accompanied by full scientific descriptions in Latin, with synonyms, and such necessary or useful observations as can be furnished upon the subject.

2. It is proposed to divide each volume into two parts, or *fasciculi*, each containing fifty plates, with their appropriate letter-press, to be published with as much expedition as possible, with justice to the work, till the whole ten volumes be completed.

3. The price of the first *fasciculus* will be twelve guineas; and it is hoped that the following *fasciculi* will be rather less than more, from the operation of the fund left by Dr. Sibthorp to assist the publication.

This promises to be a most magnificent work; and, indeed, it ought to be so, for it will, before its completion, be one of the most expensive that ever was published. The drawings, by Bauer, are exquisite; and there is every reason to think that the whole will be carefully and scientifically conducted by Dr. Smith.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A miscellaneous Volume of Morning and Evening Services, in Score, with Twenty-Four Chants, composed, and dedicated to the Rev. the Masters and Fellows of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, by John Clarke, Esq. Mus. Doc. 11. 15.

THIS is the second of three volumes of a publication of sacred music, by Doctor Clarke. Of the first, our musical readers will recollect our speaking in the handiomest terms; the present volume is fully calculated to support the credit at-

taching to the former part of the work, and we doubt not, that the various cathedrals and chapels of England and Wales, to whose notice we recommended the first volume, will be strongly disposed to countenance an undertaking so useful and ingenious. We lament, with Dr. Clarke, that (to use the words of his preface) “the cathedral service seems to be rapidly declining;” and we agree with him in thinking that its failure chiefly originates in “the too prevalent custom of omitting to

to chant, as formerly, the prayers and responses, by which an opening has been made for every species of innovation, and our cathedral music reduced almost to a level with the rude performances of our country parish churches." These innovations, which are bringing the choir acquainted with Jackson's Hymns, the Denmark Hymn, the Sicilian Mariners' Hymn, Pleyel's German Hymn, and the Portuguese Hymn, as substitutes for anthems, destroy that uniform and dignified "concord of sweet sounds," proper to the cathedral, and leave no asylum for the sublime, but neglected compositions of a Blow, a Purcell, and a Gibbons.

But, returning to the volume before us, we have to announce the efforts of a highly-pleasing fancy, aided by an uncommon degree of science and ingenious contrivance. The melodies of the solos are, generally speaking, easy and unaffected, and the *parts* in the full movements are arranged with great art and judgment. In a word, Dr. Clarke may promise himself much reputation from this work. The two published volumes raise our wish to see the third, the merits of which, we doubt not, will correspond with, and maintain the excellent style of those which have already appeared.

Lyric Airs, consisting of Specimens of Greek, Albanian, Wallachian, Turkish, Arabian, Persian, Chinese, and Moorish national Songs and Melodies, with Basso for the Piano-Forte; by Edward Jones, Esq. Bard to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 15s.

This selection of national music, the first of the kind ever offered to the public, is accompanied with a great variety of curious and useful information. Most of the observations are highly judicious, and evince a thorough acquaintance with the various subjects embraced by the work. We think this species of musical erudition extremely laudable, because, while it affords a high degree of improving entertainment to the professor and amateur, it exalts the character of the individual, and ornaments the science on which he treats. We therefore hope, that the patience, labour, and research Mr. Jones has employed, in the production of a work that does so much honour to his ingenuity and perseverance, will meet the reward to which, in our opinion, he is entitled: and we feel that hope still more justly grounded, when we consider the native beauty of many of the melodies he has selected, which, while they gratify the ear, afford us striking examples of the taste and musical character of the pro-

ple from whose imaginations they have emanated.

Numbers One, Two, and Three, of Sonatas for the Piano-Forte; composed, and dedicated to Miss Catherine Christie, by Fiorillo. 7s. 6d.

These sonatas are written in a free, pleasant, and familiar style. Most of the modern refinements in composition are introduced, and every where with good effect. *Variety* has also been evidently studied; and a just relief to the several movements is artificially and tastefully produced. We therefore think, that, among the piano-forte music of the day, these sonatas will take a respectable rank, and meet a very favourable reception.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte; composed, and inscribed to Miss Rigby, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 5s.

Mr. Mazzinghi has striven at much effect in this sonata, and has not laboured in vain. We do not, we must confess, see the good policy of his selecting *B minor* for his key; a key certainly little propitious to the pleasing style he has adopted, nor do we think he has availed himself of all that maze and variety of modulation of which the *minor mood* is susceptible. Nevertheless, the beauty of the effect is striking, and the piece is certainly calculated to please the generality of practitioners.

A Sonata for the Grand Piano-Forte; inscribed to Mrs. Dykes, of Doverley Hall, Cumberland, by William Howgill, Whitehaven. 3s.

We find interspersed in this sonata many very pleasing passages. We are not sure, that amidst the numerous proofs of a good natural fancy, there are not some marks of rusticity, and the want of a more intimate familiarity with the polish of the present day: yet it behoves us to allow considerable merit to this production; nor can we, in justice, dismiss it without predicting much improvement and future excellence in the author.

"*Dear is my Little Native Vale;*" a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte; composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Dixon, by G. F. Pinto. As sung by Mrs. Second at the Nobility's Concerts. 1s. 6d.

This ballad had been so pleasingly set to music by Mr. Hook, before Mr. Pinto undertook it, that we rather wonder he should not prefer exercising his fancy on other words. The present air is, however, far from discreditable to his talents, and will be found attractive by those who do not look in ballad music for more than it promises.

"When Fancy strews with Fairy Flowers;" a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte; by G. Phelps. 1s. 6d.

This is an extremely pretty little song. The air, though not, perhaps, remarkably original, is so easy, flowing, and natural, as to delight and fascinate the ear, while the regularity and propriety of the general construction is every way satisfactory to the judgment.

A Grand March for the Whitehaven Loyal Volunteers, with an Introduction and Quick Step; composed by William Howgill, Whitehaven. 2s. 6d.

Though we are far from thinking this composition destitute of excellent ideas, yet we cannot but observe, that they would have been exhibited to much greater advantage had they been recommended by somewhat more of order and method. The general construction of both movements bespeaks more force of genius than maturity of judgment; and the whole gives us a picture of materials which better ex-

perience might have worked up to a first-rate production.

"Toss'd on a Sea of Doubts and Fears;" a new Song. The Words from Don Quixotte. Composed by an Amateur. 1s.

Of this song we are sorry to be obliged to speak in terms no way complimentary to the abilities of the composer. The melody is cold and monotonous, and the bass is ill chosen. The quality of expression is, of course, out of the question, and every claim to approbation perfectly absent.

"Love in a Storm;" a Ballad, written by T. Moore, Esq. The Music composed by Mr. Barry. 1s.

"Love in a Storm" is not a ballad the merits of which demand our praise. The air is so bald, dull, and inexpressive, as by no means to do justice to the sentiments of the words; and the arrangement of the bass betrays poverty of science.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In March, 1805.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE public transactions we have to state for this month lie in a very narrow compass. The parliamentary proceedings, however, present some objects of considerable importance. Mr. Pitt's Bill for providing a disposable force for the military services of the Empire, has again been brought under the consideration of Parliament by three different motions—one by Mr. Windham and another by Mr. Sheridan in the Commons; and a third by Lord King in the Upper House. The object of each of these motions was, an inquiry into the general state of defence of the Empire. They were respectively negatived. Mr. Sheridan, in moving for the repeal of Mr. Pitt's Bill "To provide for the better Defence of the Country, and for the gradual Increase of our Disposable Force," gave the following comparative statement of our force under the last and the present Administrations:

In January 1804, the whole of our army amounted to	191,099
In January 1805,	143,651
Deficiency under Mr. Pitt,	47,448

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In January 1804, the militia,	109,947
In January 1805,	85,519
Deficiency	24,428
Total of army and militia in	
January 1804,	301,046
Ditto in January 1805,	229,170
Deficiency,	71,876
The cavalry in January 1804,	17,177
Ditto in 1805,	21,223
Increase,	4,046
The artillery in January 1804,	7,661
Ditto in 1805,	8,517
Increase,	856
The foreign troops in 1804,	13,710
Ditto in 1805,	21,028
Increase,	7,318

Mr. Pitt seems determined, if he cannot get the men from the parishes, to levy the money imposed by the Act as a fine for

for not raising their respective numbers ; and a circular letter, addressed to the Lords Lieutenants of the counties, has plainly stated that it will be rigidly exacted.

Mr. Pitt has since introduced another Bill into the House of Commons, the object of which is to add 17,000 men to our disposable force. It is intitled "A Bill for the more speedy Reduction of the Militia, by allowing them to volunteer into the Regular Army." The number to which the militia for England and Scotland is to be reduced by this Bill, is 40,000. The number permitted to volunteer from each militia regiment is to be regulated by the quotas of each county. The commanding officers of these regiments are to select a certain number willing to volunteer for the regular army ; and if the number in a regiment amounts to four-fifths of the number expected according to the quota, the regiment is exempt from the operations of the Bill. If the number of volunteers falls short in a regiment, the commanding officer is to divide his regiment into two equal portions, and one half is to be exempt from the operations of the bill ; the other half is to be subject to the applications for volunteers of the recruiting officers from the regular army. The engagement of men volunteering from the militia under this bill is to be for life and for general service. The Bill contains a provision, that if militia privates, being, under a charge of misconduct, under trial, or sentence of a court-martial, offer to volunteer into the regular army, their respective commanding officers shall be invested with a power of refusing their discharge. The opposition to this measure was very great ; but Mr. Pitt's motion for the present passed without a division, it being expected that the opposers of the Bill will divide the House in some subsequent stage.

The Bill for laying an increased duty on salt has been strongly opposed. The House divided twice upon it—the first time on the motion of Lord William Russell, when the division was, for the Bill, 93 ; against it, 60 ; majority, 33. The second time on the motion of Mr. Johnstone, when the division was, for the Bill, 158 ; against it, 58 ; majority, 100.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew the proposed new duty on salt exported.

The Bill for increasing the duty on horses employed in husbandry, is thrown out of the House. The following was the division on this question :—for the second reading of the Bill (that was the

stage), 75 ; against it, 76 ; majority, 1. The Bill was opposed by Mr. Plumer, Mr. Coke (of Norfolk), Sir Wackin Williams Wynne, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hamblyn Williams, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Giles, Mr. Grey, Sir Robert Buxton, Mr. Balford, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Spencer Stanhope, Mr. Fellowes, and Mr. Baker (of Hertford), and supported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, the Attorney General, and Mr. Huskisson. The new taxes which have been proposed to the House by Mr. Pitt, to cover the deficiency occasioned by the throwing out the above Bill, and his withdrawing the proposed new duty on salt exported (which is about 400,000*l.*), are as follow :

New duties on glass, calculated to produce	£.80,000
Bricks and tiles, 10 <i>d.</i> per thousand	37,000
Auctions—of estates, one-sixth per cent. ; goods, one-fifth	31,000
Coffee, 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	28,000
Cyder and perry for sale (excepting the counties in which they are the common beverage)	15,000
Gilt and silver wire	5,000
Vinegar	11,000
Slates and stones carried coastwise, 20 per cent.	4,400
Barilla, oil, turpentine, &c.	22,000
On goods imported, 2½ per cent.	176,000
	<hr/> 409,400

A Bill has been brought into the House of Commons, by Sir William Scott, to relieve our seamen, in the cases of prize-money, from those exactions, vexatious delays, and other enormous burthens, which have long disgraced that branch of our laws and public administration, and often robbed the poor seaman and petty officer, or their wives, children, and relatives, of the reward of their gallant services. The Bill goes—1. To regulate the description of persons who are to be intitled to prizes.—2. To describe the functions of the Court which is to decide the various cases of prizes ; and—3. To regulate the management and distribution of prizes, after they have been adjudged. The declarations of the first head are built upon the royal proclamations relative to this subject, all right in prizes being, in the first instance, vested by the Constitution in the Crown, and all regulations transferring the property to the captors being founded on the spontaneous

neous recommendation and wish of the Crown. The second part of the Bill is governed by that system of general law on the subject of prizes, which has grown from the practice, and is sanctioned by the universal consent of civilized nations.—The third contains those regulations which are to rescue the seaman from the wrongs to which he has so long been subjected by a defective system and most corrupt practices. Of these provisions, the following are the principal:—1. To compel agents to give five thousand pounds security for the faithful and legal discharge of their duty.—2. To invest captors with the power of compelling agents to vest their prize-money in the hands of Government.—3. To compel agents to produce their accounts to the captors whenever they are required so to do.—4. Directing agents to keep their different offices open two days in every week for the transacting of business.—5. To authorize and ordain a more summary mode of proceeding in the Court of Admiralty, and at less expence to suitors.—And, lastly, to compel agents to transmit money without delay to captors being at a distance from the residence of the agents.

On the motion of Sir John Newport, a Bill has been brought into the House, to authorize the establishing of four asylums in Ireland, one in each province of that part of the United Kingdom, for the support of indigent lunatics and idiots. The highest salaries of the officers to be limited to sixty pounds per annum, and the charge of the establishment to be levied on the counties within each province by the Grand Juries.

Considerable debates have arisen in the House, on the proceedings against Albion Cox, Esq. and Sir William Rawlins, Knt. Sheriffs of London during the election of Members to serve in Parliament for Middlesex in 1802, for their conduct in the said election. After Mr. Adam had been heard at the Bar, as Counsel for the Sheriffs, a resolution passed, that those Gentlemen be committed to his Majesty's jail of Newgate, which was accordingly done. The Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition from the Middlesex electors, complaining of an undue return in the last election for that county, have resolved—That George Boulton Mainwaring, Esq. was not duly returned, and that Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. ought to have been returned. The resolution of the Committee was agreed to by the House, and the Clerk of the Crown amended the return accordingly.

A petition has since been presented from Mr. Boulton Mainwaring, Henry Thornton, Sir William Curtis, William Mellish, and other freeholders of the county, charging Sir Francis Burdett and his agents with bribery, corruption, and subornation of perjury, whereby Sir Francis Burdett obtained a colourable majority of one, and praying that the return of the said Sir Francis Burdett be rendered null and void; and Tuesday the 9th of April next was appointed for the taking this petition into consideration.

The Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry has been laid before the House, and has excited a most vehement sensation in the public mind. It contains a statement of certain transactions of Lord Melville, when Treasurer of the Navy, and of Mr. Alexander Trotter, the Paymaster of the Navy. Mr. Whitbread has given notice of a motion he intends to ground upon this Report. As this is a subject of immense magnitude, and of prodigious importance to the country, we shall give a faithful account of the debate upon it whenever it takes place. In the mean time, we forbear to give statements from the Tenth Report, which, in that case, would be before our readers without the answer and defence of the persons implicated.

The proceedings against the Hon. Mr. Justice Fox have occasioned much difference of opinion in the House of Lords.—These proceedings involve questions of great delicacy respecting constitutional points of law; and as they have not yet taken their final shape, we postpone the account of them till we can make it more coherent and conclusive than it would be at present.

A Petition was lately presented to both Houses of Parliament, from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from the disabilities which by law they now labour under. In the Lords, it was presented by Lord Grenville, who gave notice that he meant to ground a motion on it, when due time should have been given to their Lordships to make themselves fully acquainted with the matter of the Petition. Lords Auckland and Hawkesbury announced their intention of opposing the prayer of the Petition. It was presented in the Commons by Mr. Fox, who took the same course as Lord Grenville; and Mr. Cartwright expressed his disapprobation of it. At present Mr. Fox's notice stands for the 9th of May next. The petition is of great length.—It is expressed in terms at once of firmness and

and profound respect, recapitulating candidly, and without offence, the heavy grievances under which the Catholics labour. It begins with the following declaration:—"That your Petitioners are steadfastly attached to the Person, Family, and Government, of their most gracious Sovereign; that they are impressed with sentiments of affectionate gratitude for the benignant laws which have been enacted for meliorating their condition during his paternal reign; and that they contemplate, with rational and decided predilection, the admirable principles of the British Constitution;" which is afterwards enforced in these strong words:—"Your Petitioners most explicitly declare, that they do not seek or wish, in the remotest degree, to injure or encroach upon "the rights, privileges, immunities, possessions, or revenues, appertaining to the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant Religion, as by law established, or to the churches committed to their charge, or to any of them. The sole object of your Petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms, with their fellow-subjects, of the full benefits of the British Laws and Constitution."—And immediately preceding the prayer of the Petition is this very emphatic passage:—"Your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to observe, that although they might well and justly insist upon the firm and unabated loyalty of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects to their most gracious Sovereign, their profound respect to the Legislature, and their dutiful submission to the laws, yet they most especially rest their humble claims and expectations of relief, upon the clear and manifest conduciveness of the measure which they solicit, to the general and permanent tranquillity, strength, and happiness, of the British Empire; and your Petitioners, entertaining no doubt of its final accomplishment, from its evident justice and utility, do most solemnly assure this Honourable House, that their earnest solicitude for it at this peculiar crisis, arises principally from their anxious desire to extinguish all motives to disunion, and all means of exciting discontent. For your Petitioners most humbly state it as their decided opinion, that the enemies of the British Empire, who meditate the subjugation of Ireland, have no hope of success, save in the disunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is that your Petitioners are deeply anxious at this moment, that a measure should be accomplished which will annihilate the principle of re-

ligious animosity, and animate all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects in an enthusiastic defence of the best Constitution that has ever yet been established."—The Deputation of the Irish Roman Catholics were the following:—Lords Fingal, Shrewsbury, Kenmare, Southwell, and Trumbledown; Sir Edward Bellew, Sir Thomas French, and Messrs. Scully and Ryan. They first applied to Mr. Pitt to present their Petition to the Commons, who, it is said, acknowledged the justice of their claim, but did not think this a proper time to prefer it, and therefore declined presenting the Petition.

Our naval affairs have lately assumed a new degree of interest, from the recent activity and exertions of the enemy's fleets. There is no certain intelligence of the Rochefort Squadron, nor even of the Toulon fleet, which was supposed to have put back after suffering much in a storm. Two frigates belonging to the latter obtained a partial success, having fallen in with a fleet of our merchantmen (thirty-six in number), in the Mediterranean. The *Monteur* stated them to amount to forty sail, and declared the whole to be taken or destroyed. It does not appear, however, that more than five or six at most were taken, together with the Arrow sloop of war, commanded by Captain Vincent, and the Acheron bomb, commanded by Captain Farquhar, which convoyed the fleet. A letter has been received at the Admiralty, from the latter officer, dated Malaga prison, the 12th of February, giving an account of the action, than which none more brilliant was ever fought. The Arrow and the Acheron (after signals were made for the merchantmen to escape) engaged the two French frigates in a most obstinate manner notwithstanding the prodigious disproportion of their forces. The French frigates were, *L'Hortense* of 50 guns, and 600 men, and *L'Incorruptible*, of 44 guns. The action commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the Arrow struck at half past 8 o'clock; being so complete a wreck, that she sank shortly after. The Acheron was burnt by the enemy, being also a complete wreck. The sloop carried 28 guns, (32 pounds, carronades) and 134 men; she had 13 killed and 27 wounded, and 3 of our wounded seamen were in her when she went down. The bomb carried only 8 guns.

It being supposed that the Rochefort Squadron is gone to the East Indies, and perhaps also the Toulon fleet, great exertions

tions are making to reinforce both our squadron and our troops there. Three Admirals, it is said, are to be stationed in those seas, and Sir Edward Pellew and Sir Thomas Trowbridge are named as two of them. They are to be reinforced by several sail of the line. All the outward bound East Indiamen are to take troops out with them, to the amount of five thousand. Indeed the utmost exertion seems necessary to restore our affairs in that quarter, where they have suddenly and rapidly declined. A large detachment of troops, under the command of Colonel Monson, marching to co-operate with Colonel Murray, were compelled to retreat before the Mahratta Chief Jeshunt Rao Holkar, during more than six weeks. It appears that this retreat and its disasters were occasioned by a retreat of Colonel Murray, which is not yet explained. Colonel Monson's detachment suffered prodigiously, both from the incessant attacks of a superior force, scarcity of provisions, and heavy falls of rain rendering the road almost impracticable. During this critical situation, a treacherous correspondence was discovered between some Sepoy officers of the native corps and Holkar's army. At length the detachment gained Agra, with great loss (twenty-two officers were killed or wounded), the troops towards the end of the march being almost entirely dispersed. The detachment consisted of five battalions, with artillery, and two corps of native horse.—General Lake has since checked Holkar's troops.

A naval action has taken place between his Majesty's ship *Centurion*, of fifty guns, commanded by Captain Lind, and the French line-of-battle ship, the *Marengo*, of eighty-four guns, and two heavy frigates, commanded by Admiral Linois. This action happened in the roads before Vizagapatam, in which was also the Company's ship the *Princess Charlotte*, which was captured by the French. Captain Lind sustained two separate attacks of the French; in the first instance maintaining an action of an hour and a half, and in the second, nearly the same length of time. The French retreated after the second attack.

The East India Company, at a General Court of Proprietors, have passed a resolution to establish a public seminary in this country, for the instruction of such young men as are destined to be employed in various civil capacities in the Company's service. The education is to be at once commercial and classical; comprising,

among other branches of instruction, the mathematics, geography, the French language, and Oriental literature.

Great preparations have been long making for an important expedition.—Troops and artillery are now embarking for this object. It is said Malta will be the great depot for the expedition. Nine regiments are to be immediately sent to the West Indies.

The *Venus* sloop, of ten guns, with dispatches for Lord Nelson, is captured by the French Toulon squadron. The dispatches were thrown overboard.

On the 30th of January, the port of Gibraltar was opened, and the troops sent out to reinforce the garrison landed. General Fox gave a grand ball to the inhabitants, to celebrate the above happy event. No case of epidemical fever has lately appeared.

Admiral Lord Gardner has succeeded Admiral Cornwallis in the command of the Channel Fleet.

FRANCE.

A decree was lately passed against desertion in the French armies. It inflicts the pain of death, not only on deserters, but on all who aid or abet, harbour or conceal such, whether serving with the French army out of France, or in the interior.

Paris Papers, received on the 27th of March, bring the intelligence, that the Italian Consulta of State, and the Deputation of the Italian Republic, have declared the Emperor of the French, Napoleon I. King of Italy. On the 18th of March, M. Melzi, Vice President of the Italian Republic, presented the above decree, in great state, to the Emperor, seated on his throne. He has accepted of this new kingdom, and will go to Milan to be crowned.

The French marine has been newly organized. Prince Murat has resigned the office of High Admiral, which is abolished. The French fleets are to be commanded by twelve Vice-Admirals and eight Rear-Admirals. The latter are, the Minister of Marine, Decres; Admiral Gantheaume, who has the command of the Brest fleet; Bruix, Commander in Chief of the Channel flotillas; Villaret Joyeuse, Captain General of Martinico; the Marine Prefects Theveneau, and Admirals Ruffily and Trouguet. Among the twelve Vice-Admirals are, Linois, Magon, Lacroix, Bouvette, Mississipi, and Lagues.

By an Act of the French Government, of the 1st of March, all civil officers of the

the Empire are forbidden to receive in their registers the copy of the act of a pretended marriage entered into by Monsieur Jerome Bonaparte abroad, then under age, without the consent of his mother, and without having previously published the banns at the place of her residence.

The fate of Portugal, as to her remaining neuter, or being forced into the war, is uncertain.

A new Constitution has been announced in Holland; but it is not yet officially established.

France has demanded five hundred thousand marks banco from the city of Lubeck, who have refused the loan in a spirited manner. Three hundred of the French troops have taken possession of the road leading to Hamburg, and cut off all communication between those two cities.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March.*

O PTHALMIA	16
Pneumonia	6
Catarrhus	10
Phthisis	8
Asthma	4
Chlorosis	13
Amenorrhœa	8
Menorrhagia	5
Asthenia	17
Anasarca	3
Pneumatosis	1
Dyspepsia	12
Diarrhœa	6
Morbi Cutanei	10
Morbi Infantiles	15
Febricula	7
Cephalœa	1
Rheumatismus	5
Enteritis	1

This is the period of the year at which inflammatory complaints are more particularly apt to occur; although at no season do they bear any considerable proportion to that vast mass of maladies with which the present race of mankind are liable to be afflicted.

Diseases have retained their ancient name, whilst they have been altered in their intrinsic character, by a gradual progress of innovation in the fashions, habits, and circumstances, of modern society.

Sydenham was the first physician of his day, and, perhaps, has not been surpassed in reputation or in merit by any previous or subsequent practitioner; but if his mode of treatment were, out of respect to his venerable authority, to be adopted in cases that are now submitted to our professional care, it would prove as deleterious as it formerly was conducive to health and the preservation of existence. It is on this account that that learned lore, on which so many pride themselves, is of little actual service after a man has passed through the elementary stages of a regu-

lar medical education. In the productions of classical authors he reads of diseases which he has no opportunity of seeing, and for the cure of which he is never called upon to exercise his science or his skill.

The merely book-taught physician is apt to be misled by the denominations of diseases, with regard to their causes and essential nature. This is, in no instance, better exemplified than in cases of fever. The old-fashioned fevers that were contemporary with Sydenham, and even with Hoffmann, were characterized by features of high and active inflammation.

Inflammatory fever, at present, scarcely ever occurs. The febrile affections that now prevail are, in general, marked by an extreme of debility, and every symptom that follows from an exhaustion of the mental and physical energies of the system.*

*In these latter affections inordinate and increased action is often conspicuous. The patient not unfrequently exhibits more muscular exertion than would have been accomplished in a condition of health. This, however, is a demonstration not of augmented, but of oppressed power. Extraordinary efforts of this kind are, in general, made during the delirium of typhus, a state in which the depression of strength is particularly remarkable. These fugitive and abrupt exhibitions of morbid energy are very far from indicating the genuine characteristic of strength, which shows itself only in a capacity for regular and continued action. The human machinery is of so complicated a structure, and its motions, although various, are all so connected and dependent upon each other, that its derangement in one part may produce a temporarily increased action in the whole machine, in the same manner as a watch chain, if broken, will run down with increased and inordinate force.

Although

Although general affections of an inflammatory nature so very rarely occur, local and organic diseases of this kind are by no means uncommon. A very obstinate and critical case of pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, is, at present, under the care of the Reporter; the symptoms of which he has sensibly relieved by repeated bleedings from the arm. Such a state of constitution requires a considerable degree of delicacy in the treatment of it, as debility is an invariable attendant on this disease. But it ought to be considered, that, in such cases, bleeding, so far from diminishing strength, is calculated to increase it, by relieving the oppressed vessels from a load of blood, which is disproportionate to the reduced power of propulsion.

This disease, in an early stage, may be counteracted by appropriate remedies; but when, by neglect, or improper management, it is allowed to acquire the exaggerated and alarming physiognomy of phthisis, the physician then has no more to do than to exercise all his talents, merely to sooth anxiety, and to relieve symptoms, without any idea of eradicating the cause of an hopeless and incurable disorder. "Seulement repandre des fleurs sur les bords de notre tombe, et nous masquer l'horreur de ce passage effrayant."*

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
March 25, 1805.

* Chaptal Annales de Chimie.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the
10th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AINSWORTH George, Warrington, brazier. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
Arrowsmith James, Richmond, upholsterer. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Arlidge Samuel, Whitton, brickmaker. (Shaw, Dyer's buildings, Holborn)
Bass John, Woodford, victualler. (Martin, Vintner's hall)
Bell John, Old City Chambers, wine merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Burke Joseph, Cannon street, merchant. (Flashman, Ely place)
Brownson Benj. Parwick, dealer. (Barber and Browne, Fetter lane)
Bond Richard, Worcester, patten maker. (Burke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane)
Barrett Thomas, Kennington green, stock broker. (Bourfield, Bouverie street)
Butharoyd Jonathan, Manchester, wheelwright. (Ellis, Curitor street)
Blizard Charles, Fenchurch street, wine merchant. (Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's inn)
Bertram Alexander, Nightingale lane, colourman. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank street)
Binns William, Wakefield, bricklayer. (Lambert, Hatton garden)
Bishop Benjamin, Clement's inn, money scrivener. (Russen, Crown court, Aldersgate street)
Brewis James, Southwick, ship builder. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple)
Boyce Simonds Woodcock, Great Yarmouth, merchant. (Geldard, Gray's inn)
Barker John, Yoxford, shopkeeper. (Robins, Gray's inn place)
Coxeter John, Witney, blanket maker. (Mangnall, Warwick street, Newgate street)
Cheefman Henry, Lamberhurst, corn dealer. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)
Crolbie John, Liverpool, master mariner. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Clare Richard, Midhurst, money scrivener. (Broad, Union street, Borough)
Davies Daniel, Chester, cheesemonger. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane)
Dennet George, Gray's inn lane, cowkeeper. (Darby, Gray's inn square)
Dewdney Benjamin, fen. Reigate, horse dealer. (Nettleford, Hind court, Fleet street)
Day Edward, Collinborne Ducis, farmer. (W. and E. Allen, Clifford's inn)
Dexter Stephen, Belper, linen draper. (Edge, Inner Temple)
Dixon John, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, fellmonger. (Adams, Old Jewry)

Davis Edward, Lambeth, brewer. (Bigg, Hatton garden)
Driver Thomas, Burnley, grocer. (Barretts, Gray's inn)
Ducks William, Lowestoff, tallow chandler. (Dunn, Hanrott, and Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn)
Evans William Morley, Mark lane, broker, Mayhew, Lower James street
Frauck George, Blackman street, wine merchant. (Wilson, Devonshire square)
Filton Elizabeth, Bolton-on-the-Moors, milliner. (Eyre, Furnival's inn)
Fromings John, Horfmonden, victualler. (Lee, Crown court, Southwark)
Gooch Thomas, and James Jackson, Exeter, hosiery. (Williams and Brooke, Lincoln's inn)
Goodyear William, Shepherd street, Oxford street, bricklayer. (Fothergill and Savage, Old Broad street)
Gayford Robert, jun. Dunwich, shopkeeper. (Robins, Gray's inn place)
Green Michael, and Henry Collins Green, Oxford street, pocket book makers. (Allingham, St. John's square)
Geary Thomas, Austin friars, merchant. (Druce, Billiter square)
Hynes Malachi, Liverpool, dealer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)
Hayes James, Liverpool, butcher. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
Hill Alexander, Falmouth, mariner. (Hurle, Cloak lane)
Hawthorne John, jun. Wirksworth, linen draper. (Edge, Inner Temple)
Jones William, Newnham, drover. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
Ingledew Silvester, Huddersfield, linen draper. (Wilson, Castle street, Holborn)
Jeffereys Henry, Weymouth, linen draper. (Vizard, Gray's inn square)
Jackson Richard, Shoe lane, smith. (Walton, Girdler's hall)
Johnston Richard, Tokenhouse yard, merchant. (Bousfield, Bouvle street)
Kiss William David, Birmingham, money scrivener. (Charter, Printers' street, Blackfriars)
Kitching Joseph, Ipswich, grocer. (Dann, Broad street)
Lowe Edward, Shrewsbury, warehousman. (Williams, Bedford row)
Lipcomb Geo. Birmingham, chemist. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn square)
Maitland William, Chancery lane, linen draper. (Pringle and Wasbrough, Greville street)
MacGarry Michael, Cooper's court, Upper East Smithfield, victualler. (Gill, Sherborne lane)
Nutter John, Blackman-street, cheesemonger. (Russen, Lant street, Borough)
Oakes John, Union street, Bond street, coal merchant. (Dixon, Nassau street)
Potten Arthur, Duke street, Aldgate, woollen draper. (Swann and Wallington, Fore street)
Poole Robert, Prospect place, St. George's fields, linen draper. (Russell, Lant street, Borough)

Payne

Payne Thomas, Ashford, grocer. (Manley and Lowes, Inner Temple.
 Purle Samuel, Drury lane, victualler. (Smith and Setree, Great St. Helen's
 Parfson John, and James Gardiner, Clement's lane, hop merchants. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
 Phillips George Lott, Hammer Smith, merchant. (Scott, St. Mildred's court
 Richardson Richard, Bermondsey, glue maker. (Mawley, Belle Savage square
 Reddell Isaac Hadley, West Bromwich, iron founder. (Nichols, Tavistock square
 Regnart Philip, Old Cavendish street, carver. (Carrington, Mount street
 Robinson James, jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
 Rogers Thomas, Kennington road, victualler. (Yeates, Walworth
 Rust John, Great Waltham, miller. (Bigg, Hatton garden
 Ruster John, Reading, hofier. (Jenkins, James and Co. New inn
 Stevens Samuel, Monmouth, maltster. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
 Spencer Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple
 Shackleton John, Nottingham, hofier. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
 Spencer Thomas, Manchester, flour dealer. (Ellis, Curfitor street
 Syle Edward, South Molton, woollen draper. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
 Southam John, jun. Worcester, hop merchant. (Becke, Bream's buildings
 Sanders Thomas, Tooting, tallow chandler. (Benton, Borough
 Salt John, John street, jeweller. (Mayhew, Lower James street
 Scurry Francis, Kent road, Borough, coal dealer. (Webb, St. Thomas's street
 Thorp John, Newton, and William Whitfield Paul, Manchester (Swale, New Boswell court
 Tabrum Robert, Shopland, dealer. (Bridges, Red Lion square
 Vickers Jane, Bath, milliner. (Hurle, Cloak lane
 Vandrant James, Brewer street, Printer. (Wall, King street, Clerkenwell
 Williams William, Castle street, Leicester square, oilman. (Nelson, Pallgrave place
 Wilton William, Commerce row, Blackfriars road, drug-gift. (Barber, Great Ormond street
 Wood John, Hexham, currier. (Constable, Symond's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Agnew John, Grosvenor square, banker, partner with J. Strange and Co. March 12
 Ashwell James, Birmingham, thimble maker, April 10, final
 Black John Henley, Lamb's street, Spitalfields, oilman, March 19
 Bulgin William, Bristol, printer, March 19
 Bishop John, Sheerness, shopkeeper, March 5
 Herriman John, Brewer street, Finsbury, florist, May 11
 Browne Thomas, Jewry street, woollen draper, March 23
 Bowles Bernard, Great Yarmouth, ironmonger, March 20
 Beauland William, and Benjamin Beaulands, Bradford, woodchoppers, March 30
 Bland Francis, Ilfracombe, shopkeeper, March 26
 Bages Charles, Liverpool, merchant, April 10
 Brewer Thomas, Chippenham, linen draper, April 29
 Candlish Matthew, Whitehaven, mercer, March 27
 Cramer John, Bermondsey, victualler, March 30
 Church Matthew, America square, merchant, March 26
 Copland, Robert, Liverpool, merchant, March 21
 Crabb John, James Crabb, William Crabb, and Nicholas Larkham, Wilton, clothiers, March 21
 Campden Robert, New Manton, ironmonger, March 21, final
 Colfison John, Hitchin, merchant, March 30
 Clay Benjamin, Huddersfield, linen draper, March 28, final
 Catley John, Colne, calico maker, April 11
 Colville John, Rotherhithe, carpenter, April 2
 Costford Francis, Bishop Stratford, upholster, April 15, final
 Dodgson Pearson, Liverpool, linen draper, April 16, final
 Desley Thomas, and John Hallett, Little Queen street, coachmakers, April 9, final
 Dorset George, John Johnkin, John Wilkinson, William Berners, and James Telford, New Bond street, bankers, separate estate of Wilkinson, and separate estate of Berners, March 30
 Edhill David, Hull, draper, May 6
 Embank John, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, April 20
 Elliot William, Beverley, tanner, April 11
 Frazer John, Charles street, Middlesex hospital, upholster, March 2
 Featherstone Joseph, Tunbridge, shopkeeper, March 23

Fowle John, Chippenham, clothier, April 18
 Frazer John, Charles street, Middlesex hospital, March 9
 Fuller Richard Plummer, Guildford, ironmonger, March 30
 Fry William, Bristol, distiller, May 23
 Fozard James, sen. Lotitia Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, stable keepers, March 23, final
 George Balthazar, Ratcliffe highway, chemist, April 13
 Gil Stafford, Lambeth marsh, horse dealer, March 26
 Hope Henry, Liverpool, woollen draper, March 11
 Hurdis James, Seaford, apothecary, March 23
 Herne Charles Harris, Trowbridge, linen draper, March 25
 Hardcastle John, Knottingley, mercer, April 1
 Hopwood Thomas, Rochdale, plumber, April 8, final
 James John, sen. Nottingham, cotton spinner, March 16, final
 Johnson Thomas, Leicester, carpenter, March 25
 Jenkins David, Colva, linen draper, April 4
 Inglis James, Biliiter square, merchant, March 16
 Jackson Henry, Mincing lane, merchant, April 13
 Lacey John, Curfitor street, brass founder, March 19
 Leber John, Barbican, coal merchant, April 6
 Lawrence Richard, New Windsor, bricklayer, April 2
 Longman James, and Francis Jane Broderip, Cheap side, musical instrument makers, April 29
 Lees John, and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, April 9, also separate estate of John Lees, and separate estate of Samuel Lees, final
 Lucas Nathaniel, and Charles Betke, Pancras lane, merchants, April 13
 Manning James, Thomas Heavyside, and Thomas Boreman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, Manchester warehousemen, February 21
 Mure Hutchinson, Robert Mure, and William Mure, Fenchurch street, merchants, April 13
 Medford Macall, Finsbury square, partner with John Lisle, jun. of Philadelphia, merchant, March 26
 Messenger John, Taffer hall, clothier, March 27, final
 Moore Hugh, ironmonger lane, merchant, April 13
 Mayor William, Newn, woollen draper, April 9
 Neale Pendock, Trowhaugh street, mariner, April 10
 Newton James, Oldham, coachmaker, March 11
 Nash John, Dean street, Shadwell, master mariner, May 4
 Noble Nicholas, Berrier, butter factor, March 20, final
 Nodin John, Water lane, Thames street, broker, April 13
 Nixon James, Lawrence lane, merchant, March 30
 Oddy Joshua Jepson, and John Oddy, St. Mary axe, merchants, March 30
 Partington James, Fen court, Fenchurch street, merchant, March 2
 Pink William, commonly called William Field, and John Birch, Charles street, Grosvenor square, March 12
 Porter John, otherwise Thomas, Deal, grocer, April 6
 Richardson Joseph, Penrith, ironmonger, March 21
 Rich Julius Samuel, and John Heapy, Aldermanbury, Blackwell hall factors, April 27, final
 Richings Stephen, and Somerset Richings, April 6
 Robbins Francis, Deretend, merchant, April 3
 Sawyer John, Tenderden, grazier, April 5, final
 Sutton Edward, Liverpool, soap boiler, March 11
 Stanley Charles, Durham, stationer, March 13
 Smith Thomas, Manchester, calico printer, March 14, final
 Simons Solomon, Lynn, jeweller, May 4
 Sunderland James, Sandal Magna, corn dealer, March 28, final
 Sutton Henry, New Sarum, clothier, March 21
 Sayer John, Buckingham, March 21
 Sharpless Robert, Anderton, dealer, April 9, final
 Smith Lawrence, Portsmouth, May 4
 Simpson Daniel, Broad street buildings, warehouseman, April 2
 Sutherland James, Bath, haberdasher, April 13, final
 Tanner Richard, Birmingham, upholster, March 30
 Travis Joseph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton le Moors, muslin manufacturers, April 12, separate estate of Nevill
 Timmings John, Stewart street, Spitalfields, silk broker, May 25, final
 Thomas Thomas, and Henry Cameron, Birmingham, factors, April 3, also separate estate of Cameron
 Townsend Benjamin, and Benjamin Hartley, Old Change, leather sellers, May 4
 Van Dyck Peter Dubbledemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruter Vink, Circus, Mirmeries, merchants, May 14
 Walford John, Pall mall, haberdasher, March 16
 Williams William, Dean street, Holborn, carpenter, March 30
 Woodbridge Stephen, New Brentford, stationer, March 13
 Watson, New Manton, woodmonger, March 20, final
 Wilkinson Robert, and George Daniel, Hull, merchants, separate estate of Wilkinson, March 27, final
 Wrigg William, Manchester, liquor merchant, April 9
 Wedlake Robert, Exeter, grocer, April 2
 Winter Thomas, Brewer street, optician, April 13, final
 Witherell John, Long acre, coachmaker, April 11
 Willes James, and Charles Hobbes, Whitechapel road, distillers, April 6
 Winter Benjamin, Long acre, cabinet maker, April 10, final
 Younghusband William, Colchester, linen draper, April 9

ERRATUM in Monthly Mag. for March, 1805.

Page 161, col. 2, line 40. for the Rev. JAMES HILL, read Rev. JAMES HALL, A.M.

INCIDENTS,

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A Subscription has been opened at Lloyd's, for the purpose of educating and putting out to service the numerous orphans, now at Gibraltar, whose parents were carried off by the dreadful fever which lately raged there.

As some workmen were employed in digging the foundation for a building, near the Bedford Nursery, Duke's Road, they discovered a large coffin, and on opening it they found the skeleton of a man of extraordinary length. At the head of the coffin within was placed a stone pitcher, and between the legs lay a dagger with an illegible inscription.

The Literary Club has begun a subscription for erecting a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the original founder of that very respectable society.

On the 4th of March, the foundation stone of the East India Docks, now constructing at Blackwall, was laid by captain Joseph Huddart in the absence of the chairman Joseph Cotton, Esq. and John Woolmore, Esq. the deputy chairman, with some of the other directors, amidst a numerous concourse of people. — These docks, though not so large as either the London or West India Docks, will be capable of admitting ships of larger burthen, by having deeper water and locks of larger dimensions. They consist of two docks and an entrance basin. That for discharging inwards will cover eighteen acres; that for outward bound vessels, nine acres. The entrance basin will be about three acres.

Lord Somerville's Annual Cattle Show took place on Monday the 4th of March, when Mr. Dixon's City Repository, in Barbican, was crowded with Agriculturists, Breeders, Graziers, &c. to view the exhibition of live stock and agricultural implements, and they were amply gratified by a superior show of fine Oxen, Sheep, and Pigs; there being this year a great number of extra-cattle, besides those sent in as candidates for the six Prizes which Lord Somerville gives on this occasion. Among the cattle exhibited were — Two very fine Hereford Oxen, which had been worked and fattened by his Majesty, under the care of Mr. Frost, which were shewn for the prize; they had been driven 25 miles to the place of exhibition. — Two Devon seven-year-old Oxen, worked by Lord Somerville, in whose team they had done 72 whole and eleven half days work, and had since been driven 160 miles. — Two Devon six-year-old Oxen, worked by the Duke of Bedford, which had been since driven 40 miles. A very handsome small brindled five years old Spanish cow, which Earl St. Vincent brought over from that country. A female bison, a curious animal, the size

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of a middling ox, very high in the shoulder, with short horns, full eyes, and a very rough head. The most admired stock were Lord Somerville's wrought Devon Oxen, his little Devon Cow and a polled Holdernefs Ox, not fat. The Duke of Bedford's Pig was an attracting object. The fleeces of the Merino Sheep were highly approved of, and the dead carcases of the crosses between the Spanish and Ryeland, and the Spanish and South Down afforded an exhibition of the finest mutton of both kinds that perhaps ever was seen. The following day the company inspected the carcase of Lord Somerville's Merino Wether, twenty-two months old, which had been so much admired when alive, for the unparalleled firmness of the wool, and the goodness of its shape; the mutton proved very fat and fine, weight 63lb. with 8½lb. of rough fat. Mr. Money Hill's two 3 year old South Down Wethers weighed 105lb. with 14½lb. of fat, and 106lb. with 21lb. of fat. After a minute inspection of a number of animals, both alive and in a slaughtered state, and a variety of improved implements of agriculture, the Society adjourned to Freemason's Tavern, where a sumptuous dinner was provided at the sole expence of Lord Somerville, which was attended by the most numerous company ever seen in that house. A croftable at the top was filled by Noblemen. His Lordship of course presided, and was supported on his right by the Duke of Bedford, and on his left by the Russian Prince Bariatinski. As soon as the cloth was withdrawn a number of appropriate toasts were given, and the prizes were adjudged to the successful candidates. The principal were disposed of in favour of the following gentlemen: — Messrs Palmer and Hudson, two silver cups, value 30l. each, for the best yoke or pair of oxen, which have worked together in-yoke or in harness for the space of three years, previous to their being turned up to grass. — Mr. Webber, a prize cup of 20l. for the second best. — The Duke of Bedford, second prize of 20l. for the best breed of Down wether sheep. The two prizes of 6 guineas and 4 guineas for the best Shepherds were adjudged to the Shepherds of Mr. Ellman and the Duke of Bedford upon certificates which did infinite credit to their skill and attention. The first out of 701 Lambs lost but 19; the other out of 471 lost but 11. The Duke of Bedford made a short elegant speech, in which he enumerated the national obligations to Lord Somerville, for the emulation he had so nobly excited in the four years that he had held out these prizes, and invited the skilful to assemble in this manner. The exhibition of this year was a most noble and gratifying reward for his exertions: and

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he was sure they would all heartily concur to drink his health. Lord Somerville returned thanks for the warm testimony of approbation with which his name was received. The Noble Lord then stated, that for the furtherance of the objects which they all had in view, the same prizes would be offered for the ensuing year. In the first prize for the best and second best yoke of oxen, he proposed that they should not be let up from work till between the 20th and 30th of May, which was several days later than heretofore as by these means they might be usefully employed in finishing the spring work. Little grass would be lost, and they would be just nine months in finishing for the shew, which would take place on the 3d and 4th of March, 1806. He had also introduced a new prize for the ensuing year, viz. "a piece of plate, value 10l. to the breeder who shall in the preceeding year rear the greatest number of fine Merino lambs, not under 50. A lot of five ewe hogs, not exceeding thirteen months, nor less than ten, shall be exhibited, which shall also be eligible to other premiums." He stated the reasons of this prize to be, that the rapid improvement which had taken place in the most valuable and neglected breed of fine sheep, shewed what might be done with care and skill. The beautiful and surprising carcases sent by Mr. Tollet, were evidence of the perfection to which the mutton might be brought; and his own two tooth wether shewed the fineness of the staple of the wool. Prejudices were difficult to be overcome. The manufacturer was fearful of losing the growths of Spain, but that difficulty was now conquered; for it had been shewn, that so far from degenerating, it had been improved in England. It had been proved that we can now grow the finest wool at home, and if the present spirit of emulation continued for fifteen or twenty years, it might make us independent of foreign supplies. This was the motive with which he offered this new prize. The Noble Lord concluded this part of his Address to the company, by quoting from the Transactions of the Bath Agricultural Society that it was now demonstrated that rural labour might be most beneficially performed by oxen. Mr. Bellingham had ploughed last year 550 acres with six oxen (two to lie by), and he had on his own farm ploughed 1000 acres with 12 oxen, of which the two oxen now exhibited were a part. If, therefore any man complained of the tax upon working-horses, with such a resource open, he had only himself to blame. The Noble Lord then read the adjudication of a bet, which had been made between Sir Thomas Carr and Money Hill, Esq. of Norfolk, in which the Gentlemen appointed to decide it stated, that having examined five South Down Wether Sheep, bred by Sir Thomas Carr, and also five South Down Wether Sheep, bred by Mr. Money Hill, they were unanimously of opi-

nion that with reference to shape and frame of carcase, and general symmetry, those bred by Mr. Money Hill, were the best. The bet had been for 50l. but as between Gentlemen, 50 pence or 50 shillings were as decisive a test of conquest as 50l. he had begged to be permitted to name the sum, to which they handsomely agreed, and he had named 10l. But he begged from himself, as a mark of his respect for the efforts and skill of the victor, to present a silver cup to Mr. Money Hill. The Duke of Bedford gave the Noblemen, &c. present, an invitation to the Woburn sheep-shearing, on Monday, June 17, and three following days, and a card, stating the arrangement for each day, was handed about. At the same time, his Grace said, a challenge given by Mr. Coke to the whole world, to produce a plough for general purposes, equal to the Norfolk, would be decided—a manufacturer from Leith, near Edinburgh, having given notice that he should produce a plough against it at the Woburn Meeting. Lord Somerville stated, by the desire of the Earl of Bridgewater, that he offered a premium of fifty guineas to any person who should produce a plough for flinty soils, superior to the Hertford plough; and twenty guineas more if it should be found superior for general purposes. Various other propositions for the advancement of rural economy were made, and the meeting separated after a most festive day, with the highest sentiments of approbation and respect for the noble institutor of this anniversary competition.

MARRIED.

Captain William Payne, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Staines, daughter of the late Sir William Staines, of Farningham, Kent.

H. J. Barchard, of East Hill, Wandsworth, to Miss Fawkes, only daughter of E. Fawkes, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

W. M. Christy, esq. of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Fell, daughter of John Fell, esq. of Peckham.

J. Gibson, esq. M.D. of York-street, St. James's, to Miss de la Fontaine, of St. James's-street.

Charles Woodwell, esq. youngest son of the late Elborough Woodwell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Parry, youngest daughter of Thomas Parry, esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company.

John White, jun. esq. of Devonshire-place, to Miss Ann Down, daughter of R. Down, esq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane.

The Hon. Charles Paget, fourth son of the Earl of Uxbridge, and Captain of his Majesty's ship *Endymion*, to Miss Elizabeth Arabella Monk, second daughter of Henry Monk, esq.

George Letkey, esq. Common Councilman of the ward of St. Michael, Bassishaw, to Miss Dorothy Salter.

Simon

Simon Brown, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Lowes.

T. Bidwell, jun. esq. of Hyde Park Lodge, to Miss Bidwell, of Thetford.

T. V. Bruthfield, esq. of Eastbury House, Barking, Essex, to Mrs. Legg, of Woodford.

Mr. Richards, solicitor, of Chancery-lane, to Miss King, of Highgate.

J. Upton, esq. of King-street, Cheap-side, to Miss Mary Brotherton, of Charlotte-street.

Henry F. Greville, esq. late Lieutenant Colonel in the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Lady Lambert.

Edmund Treherne, esq. of Castella, Glamorgan-shire, and Captain in the Royal South Gloucester Militia, to Miss Sloper, daughter of the late General Sir Robert Sloper.

At Hammer-smith, Charles Foster, esq. of Whitby, Surry, to Miss Sarah Wilson.

Captain Leicester, of the Royal Staff Corps, to Miss Shirley, daughter of Barnard Shirley, esq. of Jamaica.

DIED.

In Woburn-place, Russell-square, Mrs. Allan, widow of the late A. P. Allan, esq. of Mill Green House, Essex.

At Vauxhall, James Galloway, esq. Deputy Chamberlain of the Exchequer.

In Bloomsbury-square, aged 70, N. Paul, esq.

In St. James's-square, in the 72d year of her age, the Countess Dowager of Dartmouth, mother of the present Earl.

At her house in South Audley-street, aged 86, Mrs. Boscarwen, mother to the Dukes of Beaufort, and the Earl of Falmouth.

Aged 80, Francis de Valangin, M.D.

At her house in Lower Brook-street, aged 82, Bridget Countess Dowager of Morton, relict of James Earl of Morton, and daughter of Sir J. Heathcote, Bart. of Normanton, Rutland.

Montagu Hobham, esq. son of General Hobham. He had been married about five weeks to Miss Bird, of Litchfield, and had just purchased an elegant house, splendid equipage, &c. He had complained about three weeks, but his state was not considered as dangerous till a few hours before his dissolution.

In Manchester-square, Miss J. Lee, sixth daughter of R. Lee, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

Aged 63, Mrs. Hopkins, relict of Mr. R. J. Hopkins, of Coachmaker's Hall.

At his house in Hill-street, aged 82, General Pattison.

In Spital-square, aged 63, Michael Samson, esq.

In Shepherd-street, May-fair, aged 72, John Miller, M.D. author of several valuable works on medicine.

C. Owen, esq. of Little Chelsea,

At Shepperton, Middlesex, aged 65, Mr. George Winch.

In Air-street, Piccadilly, Philip Prior, esq.

Stephen Williams, esq. many years one of the Directors of the East India Company.

At Pentonville, aged 63, Mrs. Mary French, eldest surviving daughter of the late Cymon French, esq. of French Brook, county of Roscommon.

At a very advanced age, at her house in Baker-street, *Baroness de Stark*, sister to Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. and the late Dean of Winchester; and aunt to Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Whitbread, and Mrs. Sheridan.

At Bocket-Hall, Herts, the seat of his father Lord Melbourne, the *Hon. Peniston Lamb*, eldest son of his lordship, and M. P. for the county of Herts; a gentleman much esteemed by a large circle of friends.

In Pall Mall, Mrs. Shakespear, wife of Arthur Shakespear, esq. M. P. for Richmond, and sister to Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

At his chambers in Gray's Inn, in his 76th year, *Israel Rhodes, esq.* formerly of Woodchurch, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

At Hanworth, the Rev. Robert Burd Gabriel, of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1773. B. D. 1781, D.D. 1784. He was presented to the Rectory of Hanworth in 1778, by the Duke of St. Albans. He was proprietor and preacher at the Octagon chapel, Bath.

In Edward-street, Cavendish-square, aged 82, Charles Nalson Cole, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, register to the Corporation of the Bedford Level, and editor of the second edition of Sir Wm. Dugdale's "History of embanking and draining of Fens and Marshes, 1772," fol. with the addition of three indexes; and "A Collection of Laws which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation, with an introductory History thereof, 1761," 8vo. He was descended from Nalson, author of the "Collections;" and was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1743.

At his house in Grosvenor-square, aged 78, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, bart. of Newark, county of Nottingham, so created July 25, 1778. He is succeeded by Mr. now Sir Robert Heron, bart. of Stubton, county of Lincoln. He was originally an attorney at law in London, and afterwards a commissioner of bankrupts, a sworn clerk in the Remembrance office, and Lord Treasurer's remembrancer (a patent place) in the Court of Exchequer. In 1777 he was appointed principal secretary to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was sworn of the Privy Council there.

At his apartments in Greenwich Hospital, Sir Richard Pearson, Knt. Lieut. Governor of that institution. He had served several years in the navy, and commanded the *Serapis* in the engagement with Paul Jones.

For his bravery and good conduct on that occasion, his Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Aged 52, *Mr. Charles Simpson*, of Newgate-street; whose death is severely felt by a numerous acquaintance, and by the poor, he being a liberal subscriber to several public charities.

The Rev *Archer Thompson*, alternate morning-preacher at Quebec chapel, Portman-square, afternoon-preacher at St. George's, Hanover-square, and evening-preacher at the Magdalen. He was son of Mr. Thompson, preacher at Kensington-palace, and was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, A.B. 1791, A.M. 1794. This excellent young man has fallen a sacrifice to his unremitting professional exertions in the pulpit, which were too severe for his bodily strength.

In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, aged 63, *John Spettiswoode*, esq. of Spettiswoode, county of Berwick: a gentleman whose social disposition and affable manners endeared him to a very extensive circle of private friends, by whom he will be long regretted. He married the daughter of the late William Strahan, esq. M.P. his Majesty's printer.

Aged 77, *Henry Cordwell*, esq. of Panton-street. Few have exercised more successfully those festive qualities, talents, and accomplishments, which promote the refined enjoyments of polished society, and no man has passed through life with a more happy experience of their advantages, or quitted them with less reluctance.

Aged 70, *Thomas Banks*, esq. R. A.; whose abilities as a sculptor added lustre to the arts of his country, and whose character as a man reflected honour on human nature.

At his house in Bedford-square, *George Shum*, Esq. Member of Parliament for Honiton, in Devonshire, and an eminent brewer in partnership with Alderman Coombe. He had been some time afflicted with the flying gout, but not so much as to prevent his going out in his carriage. He was in the House of Commons but a few days before his death.

Captain *Jervis*, of his majesty's ship the *Tonant*. He was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of his barge, as he was proceeding to pay his respects to Sir Charles Cotton, who commands before Brest, in the temporary absence of Admiral Cornwallis.—This gallant gentleman was nephew to the Earl of St. Vincent, whose illustrious name and titles, in the course of nature, he would have inherited. One seaman perished with Captain Jervis, by this unhappy accident; and Captain Campbell, of the *Doris*, who accompanied him, escaped only by sustaining himself upon an oar, until he was taken up by another boat. Captain Jervis was an excellent officer, and a most amiable character in private life. He served in the *West Indies* in the *Magicienne* frigate with distinguished merit, and was highly respect-

ed and beloved by all the officers and men who were under his command.

At his house in Coventry street, at a very advanced age, *Frederick Meckelson*, Esq. surgeon dentist. Notwithstanding Mr. Meckelson was so eminent in his profession for so many years, he was not bred to the practice. He was a native of Denmark, and of a respectable family, from whom he inherited an independent property. This he entrusted to the management of his father-in-law, by whom it was profusely squandered; on which, turning his thoughts immediately to an industrious pursuit, he placed himself as an apprentice to a jeweller. His skill, address, and abilities, were so conspicuous in this profession, that young Meckelson was favourably noticed by the King, for whom his master was employed. He came to England at the close of the late reign, and worked as a journeyman jeweller with great success, by which he procured some money. He did not continue many years at his trade; but, becoming acquainted with Mrs. Julien, who was a dentist in Coventry-street, he entered into partnership with her. This he has often mentioned as the most disagreeable part of his life; but he soon acquired eminence, and attended many of the first families in this country; of course, his charges were proportionate. He used to relate the following anecdote of the late Lord Marchmont, whose parsimony was well known:—"A strange person had called on him many years, whom he always supposed to be a taylor, and was, on that account, extremely moderate in his charges; nor did the person ever attempt to undeceive him, but always found fault with his demand. This person he, by accident, discovered to be Lord Marchmont. The next time he called, a sudden alteration took place in his charges, and what had been two guineas to the poor taylor, was now twenty to the Earl of Marchmont." In his manners he was remarkably polite, and, for many years, was known, from his partiality to flowers, by the name of *Beau Bouquet*. In winter he was always to be met with a remarkably fine nosegay, and his house was always decorated with flowers and birds. In his person he was tall and well made, and, when young, he was reckoned very handsome: till within these few years, he used to go annually to court. It is not quite certain what was his age: he has resided upwards of forty years in Coventry-street; and, upon any calculation, cannot have been less than eighty-seven. He was very partial to ornamenting his house, and his collection of paintings, especially of fruit and flowers, evince a very superior taste; and his China, of which he had several sets, is extremely valuable: he had a perfect tea set of Dresden porcelain, which he thought could not be matched in Europe, and also a desert set, with uncommonly curious figures.

William

William Buchan, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

"Omnes homines artem medicam nōsse oportet.

Sapientiæ cognitionem medicinæ sororem
Ac contubernalem esse puto."

HIPPOCRATES.

Man appears to be the creature of the social institutions. In dark and barbarous periods, he sinks into subjection, and becomes unable to rescue himself from the trammels of prejudice. But in proportion as the age becomes refined, he assumes a serener front and a bolder tone. The sciences are then studied and promoted, knowledge begins to be generally diffused, and the fine-arts are at length cultivated with assiduity, if not with success. It is not a little lamentable, however, that one of the most useful and important branches of human ingenuity should be among the last of those that attain perfection. The healing-art, consigned among savages to the charms of the reputed forcerer, is too frequently entrusted, by a large portion of the inhabitants of polished states, to the interested pretensions of nefarious quacks, and the far less dangerous prescriptions of ignorant old women. Men of regular education too often feel themselves deterred from improvement by the prejudices of the schools on one hand, and the terrors arising out of even successful innovation on the other. Medicine, therefore, as a science, is often doomed to languish for ages, until some bold and enterprising man, the Luther of physic, achieves a sudden and memorable revolution. This was happily effected by the subject of the present memoir, who, while he untolded the operations of nature with a masterly hand, at the same time simplified all the processes of the healing art: he found physic a trade, and endeavoured to convert it into a science. Dr. Buchan was born at Ancram, a village situate near Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire, in the year 1729. His father possessed a small landed estate there; in addition to which, he rented a farm appertaining to the Duke of Roxburgh. He used to say, that he had heard his grandfather tell, that he remembered having entered through a window in the paternal mansion, on purpose to bring out the provisions belonging to the family, at the time the house itself was garrisoned by the King's troops,* and its inhabi-

tants driven into the fields. This persecution forced him to take refuge in Holland, where he lived some time, and returned with King William, who restored liberty both civil and religious. The Doctor, at an early period of life, had a turn for medical studies, and even while a boy at the grammar-school, was accustomed to act in the capacities of both surgeon and physician to the whole village.—He repaired, however, to the University of Edinburgh, with a view to the study of divinity. But his theological pursuits were soon interrupted by a predilection for mathematics, which proved more congenial to his mind. In this branch of science he soon acquired such proficiency as to be frequently employed as a private tutor to such of his fellow-students as were less precocious than himself. He was thus at once enabled and induced to continue at the university during a period of nine years. This long residence naturally led to an intimacy with many of the students of medicine who constitute the majority of those who frequent that celebrated seat of learning. He at the same time obtained considerable proficiency in botany, which delightful department of science continued to furnish a source of amusement for many years of his life. Dr. Buchan at length dedicated himself wholly to medicine, and enjoyed a familiar intercourse with all the celebrated professors of physic, particularly

the grandeur of the Sovereign was concerned. As much as Charles was naturally an enemy to toleration, so much the Duke was fond of persecution; which, however, was the worst of all remedies against the Presbyterian fanaticism disseminated throughout the kingdom. The detail of his oppressions would be endless, and we shall therefore only mention a circumstance or two. Because the law which prohibited conventicles had called them seminaries of rebellion, he treated those counties as rebellious where the conventicles were most frequent; and the troops he sent against them were guilty of the most horrible and shameful disorders. According to the law of the country, every person who was accused, and did not appear, was liable to be condemned for contumacy, and outlawed. The resentment of the people increased every day; and that their complaints might not reach the ear of the King, Lauderdale forbade all who had lands in Scotland to leave the kingdom. Some noblemen, notwithstanding, laid their complaints before the throne. Charles, in the satirical *Barnet* deserves any credit, said, on this occasion, 'I understand that Lauderdale behaves very ill to my people in Scotland, but I do not find he has done any thing contrary to my interest.' When a king makes a distinction between his own interest and that of his people, it is not to be wondered if the people make a distinct interest too."

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* This probably alludes to that unhappy period of the history of Scotland (about the year 1678), when the Duke of Lauderdale reigned in the name of Charles II. under the appellation of his Majesty's Commissioner — "This Minister (says an historian) engaged the Scotch Parliament not only to declare that the whole exterior power of the church was invested in the Crown, but to establish a militia of twenty-two thousand men, ready to act in every enterprize where the power or

the late Dr. Gregory, whose liberal opinions concerning medical knowledge probably had considerable influence on his own future views and conduct. In consequence of the invitation of a fellow-student, who had settled in Yorkshire, the Doctor joined him for some time in the practice of his art. A new incident tended not a little to extend his fame and improvement. On a vacancy for a physician to the Foundling Hospital, then established and supported by Parliament, at Ackworth, he declared himself a candidate, and was elected, after a public competition or trial of skill with ten professional men. While here, he laid the foundation of that knowledge of the diseases of children, which afterwards formed the subject of his inaugural dissertation, when he returned to Edinburgh to take a degree as doctor of physic. The title was, "*De Infantum vita conservanda*;" it was much approved by the professors at that time, and now constitutes the substance of the first, and, as he used himself to think, the best chapter of that popular work, *Domestic Medicine*. On his return to the capital of Scotland, for the purpose alluded to above, he courted the eldest daughter of Mr. Peter, on his union with whom* he received a competent portion for those days, and, in addition to this, formed some very respectable connections, the lady in question being related, by means of her mother, whose name was Dunbar, to the family of Dundas, of Dundas, of which the present Lord Dundast is the representative. He soon afterwards returned to resume the duties of his station at Ackworth, where his eldest son, now living, was born. The Doctor remained there until the institution itself was annihilated. Parliament being at length convinced that foundling-hospitals did little or no good, withdrew the sixty-thousand pounds annually voted for its support, in consequence of which the whole fabric tumbled to pieces. On this, our young physician returned to Edinburgh, where he practised for several years with success, and occupied his hours of leisure in composing the "*Domestic Medicine*; or, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines."—This was first published in 1770, and dedicated to Sir John Pringle, then President of the Royal Society, with whom he was in some measure connected by his wife's family.—On the death of the late Dr. Gregory, he became a candidate for the vacant chair; but the system of rendering professorships hereditary, which, though fortunately successful in that particular instance, must inevitably terminate in the ruin of whatever university adopts it as a rule of conduct, presented an invincible obstacle to his success. A bequest

* They were married in York cathedral.

† This family is originally of English extraction, the ancestor having retired into Scotland on the Norman invasion.

from a scientific man, equally honourable to both parties, now pointed out a new career. The celebrated Fergusson, for many years a lecturer on natural philosophy, on his death bequeathed his apparatus, at that time considered as the best in Great Britain, to the Doctor; and if not absolutely as a legacy, yet on terms so beneficial, that he considered it prudent to accept of it. Immediately after this, he himself delivered two courses of lectures annually for three years, with the assistance of his son, who performed the experimental part, to very crowded audiences, the apartment, which held about two hundred persons, being always full. These philosophical avocations probably injured his professional pursuits, as mankind in general conceive, and perhaps not unjustly, that the practice of such an important profession as that of medicine, is alone sufficient to occupy the mind of any one individual. The very general diffusion, as well as great celebrity, of his work, having rendered the Doctor's name by this time exceedingly popular, he determined to try his fortune on the wider theatre of London. On settling here, he accordingly disposed of his philosophical apparatus on advantageous terms to Dr. Lettson, and began to practise under the happiest auspices. His success was at first very flattering; and could he have withstood the allurements of company, which his convivial talents always enlivened, and considered the healing-art merely as a lucrative profession, he might have undoubtedly amassed a large and ample fortune. But he too frequently preferred the society of an agreeable friend to the calls of business, the importunities of patients, and the pursuit of wealth. He however exerted himself at times; and a little before the late memorable Revolution, he repaired to Dunkirk, where he restored a rich merchant to health, after his case had been relinquished as hopeless by all the French physicians. His *magnum opus*, the *Domestic Medicine*, has experienced a sale far exceeding that of any other medical work ever published before in this island. It has gone through no less than nineteen editions, many of which consisted of six and seven thousand copies each, and still enjoys as extensive a circulation as ever. In addition to this, it has been frequently republished in America, and has been repeatedly imitated, copied, and pirated, in various ways, as well as under different forms, both in Ireland and in this country. It is translated into every language of Europe, and even into the Russian. The reputation of the author appears to have been still greater on the Continent than in his native country. From the late Emperess of all the Russias, the munificent rewarder of every species of merit, he received a large medallion, of pure gold, which has been seen and admired by the author of this article, with a complimentary letter, written at her Imperial Majesty's express.

press desire, by the Chancellor D'Osternan. He also received many other complimentary letters, some of them accompanied with liberal presents, both from individuals and societies in several of the West India Islands, expressive of their sense of the many and great advantages derived from his work. In addition to this, he has published a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, which has passed through three editions. His last work is intitled *Advice to Mothers*,* and on this, as on all other occasions, he pleads the cause of the best interests of humanity. We understand that he has left a considerable quantity of manuscripts, and some written memorials of his own life, which will probably be edited by his son, who has lately published a Treatise written with no small share of medical acumen. The leading trait of the Doctor's character was benevolence and good-will to men of every description, if we except the apothecaries! That class of people he considered as degrading the science of medicine, by converting it into a sordid calling, and too often preventing any good that could be expected from it, by loading the stomach of the patient with drugs, without having previously formed any just idea of the nature of the disease. This benevolent temper, which could never resist the call, or even the appearance, of distress, greatly injured the Doctor's pecuniary circumstances; although it is now ascertained, that, even in his latter years, he was in the annual receipt of considerably more money than any person imagined. Dr. Buchan possessed a pleasing exterior, a fine countenance, great suavity of manners, and an astonishing fund of amusing anecdotes, which he told in such a manner as to delight his associates. Both the figure and face of the author of the *Domestic Medicine* must be allowed to have been not only peculiarly interesting, but to have also displayed all the characteristics of masculine beauty. In form he exceeded the common standard; his features were animated with a vivid glow of health; he possessed the eagle's eye, and even the eagle's beak, if a fine aquiline nose may be so denominated; while his person, tall, athletic, and well-proportioned, exhibited an union of strength and symmetry. When age had "silvered o'er his head," it acquired a new dignity, still mingled, however, with grace, and resembled those highly-wrought performances which we sometimes find copied from nature, and transferred to canvas, by the pencil of one of the old masters. He also enjoyed that grand desideratum, an excellent constitution, and never experienced any serious illness until within a year of his death, when his health began at first to decline, but gradu-

ally, and without precipitation. It has been already mentioned, that the Doctor, at an early period of his life, exhibited a marked predilection for mathematics. To this it may be added, that he also had a great taste, while at Edinburgh, for astronomy, and employed many hours of his life in attaining a precise knowledge of the laws which regulate the planetary system. With these he joined a pursuit, far different indeed, and of a very dissimilar nature; a pursuit which, although it may grace, yet but seldom accompanies, graver studies. This was a taste for poetry, cultivated assiduously, and with success, at his leisure moments, until the latest period of his life. The writer of this article has more than one effort of the Doctor's Muse in his possession. He also knows, that when he was accustomed to attend the late General Murray, uncle to the present Duke of Athol, at a house built by the latter near to the spot where William and Harold contended for the sovereignty of England, that he was greatly struck with the idea of traversing the field of battle, on which the Saxon Prince fell, and the Norman Chief triumphed! This produced some excellent Lines, addressed to Battle Abbey, a most magnificent religious house, royally founded, and now falling fast into decay, which was originally erected by the Conqueror, as an expiation and atonement for the blood shed, and the murders and ravishments committed, by him and his followers, who had sacrificed every principle of justice to a lawless ambition, the lust of power, and the desire of plunder! Even to his last hour, he lighted up incense at the shrine of the Muses; for Dr. Buchan, like Cornaro, the able Venetian—an author who also wrote on health—employed his pen, and was in full possession of all his faculties, when almost an octogenarian. The disorder which proved fatal, at length assumed an alarming appearance, and indicated symptoms of water in the chest. He never once complained, or shewed any apprehensions of death, of whose approach he was, however, perfectly sensible, and even frequently spoke of the event without emotion. He was abroad on the very day previously to his death, which occurred on the 25th of February, 1805, at nine o'clock in the evening, in an attempt to reach his bed from the sofa, where he had just been reclining, and talking in his usual placid manner. Even the last act of his life was peculiarly felicitous, having expired in this manner without any previous confinement, in the full possession of all his faculties, without any considerable degree of pain, and almost without a groan! Thus died Dr. Buchan, in the 76th year of his age. The life of this physician will constitute an epoch in the history of medicine. Since the first appearance of the *Domestic Medicine*, pharmacy has in a great measure been rescued from the jargon of a barbarous technology, and the regular-bred and meritorious practitioner

* *Advice to Mothers on the Subject of their own Health, and on the Means of promoting the Health, Strength, and Beauty of their Offspring.* 1 vol. 8vo.

practitioner distinguished from the vile retailer of spurious compounds. The science itself has also been laid open, simplified, and diffused; so that the most useful of all arts, by constituting a branch of general education, will become at once better known and more respected. The offspring of Dr. Buchan consisted of three children, two of whom are still alive. A boy called William, who was long and deeply lamented by him, died in his infancy. A daughter, Helen, and a son, A. P. Buchan, M.D.* a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, who has practised for some years in Percy-street, with great reputation, survive him.—His remains were interred on Wednesday the 6th of March, 1805, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, next to those of the celebrated Dr. Jebb. Dr. Vincent, the Dean, behaved on this occasion with a liberality becoming his character; and the corpse, which was accompanied by a few respectable gentlemen, was interred under that roof which gives shelter to all that is mortal of so many illustrious Englishmen, amidst the peals of the choir, and the tears of friends and relatives. A man who knew him long, and respected him greatly, eagerly seizes this opportunity to scatter a few flowers over his tomb!

[*Further particulars, hitherto accidentally omitted, concerning Mary Marchioness of Rockingham, (See Monthly Magazine for February p 82.)* This lady died on the 19th of December last, at Hillingdon-house, near Uxbridge, having survived her illustrious lord 22 years. During the 30 years of their union she was no less the friend and confidante of his public than of his private life. She was in every respect worthy of such a husband. The high sense of honour, the true nobility of character, and incorruptibility of principle, adorned with the greatest sweetness and amiableness of manners, which made him so revered and beloved by all whose own characters were not of a contrary cast, were equally conspicuous in her. Her beauty and accomplishments, no less than the rank of her husband, rendered her the ornament of the first circles, and her concerts, in which she herself bore a principal part, were always the resort of the most brilliant and select society. On the decease of the Marquis, in 1782, she retired from the world, and after a short time fixed her residence at Hillingdon, rarely visiting London, and for some years past, scarcely going out of her own grounds. Her last excursion was to Windsor, during the king's illness, when she was anxious to shew

her attention, like most of the nobility besides, by a formal enquiry in person. This she was perhaps the less inclined to neglect in that hour of general awe and anxiety, lest she should seem to harbour a feeling of which she was incapable, in consequence of the total neglect she experienced from the court on the death of the Marquis, then prime minister. In her retreat, at Hillingdon, lady Rockingham led the only kind of life which could be tolerable after the loss she had sustained. Shut up entirely from promiscuous society, she truly enjoyed the company of a few select and cultivated friends, in whose conversation upon literature, politics, religion or botany her evenings passed away frequently to a very late hour. Her mornings were always her own, and were devoted to reading, a solitary walk, and a very wide and beneficial attention to the distresses of all within her reach. Her income, chiefly from her own private fortune, which was 100,000*l.* was not more than adequate to her generous and beneficent, though private, mode of living; nor did her seclusion prevent her receiving the visits of several characters eminent for literature, or distinguished for rank. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales always treated Lady Rockingham with the highest respect, and sometimes honoured her with a visit. It is needless to observe that her politics were those of the last age; those which have raised Britain to its glory, and which alone can render any people happy, or any state prosperous and secure. Her religion accorded with the leading tenets of the church of England; and as piety to God was the main spring of her actions, a kind of enthusiastic veneration for her husband and his sentiments held the next place in her mind. Botany had scarcely excited her attention while he lived, but when the plants, drawings, and books, in which he had taken so much delight, were about to be removed from her, a wish to preserve them soon became a taste for the science itself. She afterwards much enriched the collection of stove plants, and studied them with scientific care. The works of Linnæus in their original Latin were her chief assistance, and she preferred their language to the modern botanical English. Her greatest favourites were the lilaceous tribe, in which her collection abounded, both in number of specimens and variety of species. The collection of drawings, begun by the Marquis, was much enlarged by her; and she was always anxious that any new or rare plant, which came to perfection under her auspices, should be perpetuated by the pencil, and communicated to the public. A weak state of health gradually encroached on all these pursuits, and made it sometimes an effort even to see her oldest friends. At length a dropsy in the chest terminated her life in the most placid manner, amid the tears of her faithful domestics and poor neighbours, for whom she had just been busied in preparing her

* Dr. A. P. Buchan is author of an excellent and well-written treatise, intitled, "Practical Observations concerning Sea-Bathing; to which are added, Remarks on the Warm Bath." Those best acquainted with his merits, pronounce him already equal to his father in his best days.

her usual Christmas entertainment. Her remains were deposited in York cathedral in the vault of the Marquis and his family, a numerous train of her tenants and dependants being eager to shew their respect on the occasion.]

[Further particulars of M. de Conzies, Bishop of Arras, whose death is noticed at page 78 of this Volume. M. de Conzies, was born a nobleman, and educated for the prelacy. He did equal honour to his rank and to his station. Faithful to his King as to his God, a long life was never polluted with a single action that did not prove the standard merit of a good man, and of a sincere Christian. The loyal, as well as the religious, in imitating his conduct, may be sure to possess the esteem of their contemporaries, and the admiration of posterity. That such a character should particularly attract the hatred of Buonaparte might justly be expected. The name of the Bishop of Arras was upon the same line of the same list of proscription with that of the hero of loyalty, Georges. The Corsican assassin, who pierced the hearts of an Enghien, Pichegru, and Georges, has long pointed his dagger at the bosom of this prelate, who preferred poverty and exile in England to the Roman purple and the Parisian archiepiscopacy, both offered him, in 1801, by the First Consul of France and the Pontiff of Rome. Unalterable in his attachment to the House of Bourbon, his Royal Highness Monsieur, brother to the King of France and Navarre, made him one of his principal counsellors and confidential advisers; unprofitable offices, indeed, for those who, confounding fortune with justice, regard money more than honour, but advantageous to him who has a conscience, follows its dictates, and feels the honourable difference between the disinterested counsellor of a lawful Prince and the despicable accomplice of a barbarous Usurper. The Bishop of Arras had, from nature, a constitution strong enough to resist the ravages of time to the farthest limits assigned to the life of man, had not Providence also bestowed upon him a mind virtuous and feeling to the highest degree. The deplorable state of Christianity, the misfortunes of his King, and the degradation of his country, were the diseases which deprived the world, prematurely, of one of its best and brightest ornaments. From the scandalous journey of Pius VII. and the sacrilegious coronation of Napoleon the First, this prelate received his death-blow. He survived but for a few days the news of the Corsican's anointment, and was one of the first victims of this horrible act, which has opened a tomb for true religion as well as for lawful Monarchy. As, in health, he had been an example of piety and constancy, during his illness he was a model of devotion and resignation. He exhorted his countrymen and fellow-sufferers, like himself, unfortunate exiles, not to deviate from that glo-

rious though painful path they had dutifully and conscientiously entered. He preached submission to the decrees of the Almighty, in shewing the justice of that noble cause to which they had sacrificed rank, property, country, and every thing but their honour. He told them never to forget the gratitude they owed to England, should Religion and Royalty once more prosper in France. His constant prayers were, on his death-bed, that Christ may again save his Church in France, restore there the rightful and faithful to power, and convert, but not punish, the undutiful and unbelieving. It is often more glorious to deserve than to occupy a throne. His Royal Highness Monsieur, with an humanity worthy of better times and better fortune, refused himself even the necessary rest to attend this trusty and affectionate servant, who had the consolation to breathe his last in the arms of his good and generous Prince. Some few moments before he shut his eyes for ever, he pressed the hand of Monsieur to his bosom, and, with a faint voice, faltered these his last words: "My kind Prince, death is terrible to the wicked only!"

[Further particulars of the Reverend Samuel Ayscough, whose death was noticed at page 452 of the last Volume. Samuel Ayscough was the grandson of William Ayscough, of Nottingham, who first brought printing into that town about 1710. His father, George Ayscough, succeeded to the business of printing, and was an eminent stationer in that place upwards of forty years. He was much esteemed, and allied to some of the most respectable families in the county. His mind was of a speculative turn; and, amongst other pursuits, he fancied he could extract gold from the dross of coals. On this experiment he wasted much of his property; after which, about 1762, he settled in a large farm at Great Wigston in Leicestershire, where he was unfortunate enough to lose, not only what remained of his own substance, but the private fortunes of his son and daughter. His son, Samuel Ayscough, was educated in a seminary at Nottingham, under Mr. Johnson, and assisted his father in his business, in his experiments, and his farms, until the property was gone. He then had the care of a mill on the estate, and worked as a labouring miller for the maintenance of his father and sister, but with ill success; when, by accident, a gentleman in London, who was an old schoolfellow, and an intimate friend in early life, hearing of his situation and distress, about the year 1770, sent for him to London, new clothed him, and obtained for him at first the office of an overlooker of some pavilions in the street; and very shortly after an employment in the British Museum, as an assistant in the Library under the principal Librarian, at a very weekly small stipend. At this period, it may be said, his fortune first began to smile, and

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promise an end to his difficulties. His abilities now had opportunity to unfold themselves to observation; his diligence and frugality gave effect to his talents; and the meekness of his disposition and unassuming manners very soon attracted notice, and procured esteem. His weekly salary was increased; this together with some advantages he derived by his industry in regulating the libraries of private gentlemen, and a small assistance from his friend, enabled him to send for his father to town, whom he maintained comfortably for some years, till he died Nov. 18, 1783. Mr. Ayscough was now appointed an Assistant Librarian to the British Museum on the establishment. His ambition was to obtain orders; and, after some difficulty, he succeeded in his wish, was ordained to the curacy of Normanton-upon Soar in Nottinghamshire, and afterwards appointed assistant-curate of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields. Here his regular attendance on his duty, and his excellent character, gained him the good opinion and friendship of Dr. Buckner, now bishop of Chichester, the late truly excellent Mr. Southgate, the Rev. Dr. Willis, and other great and good men. In 1790, he was appointed to preach the Fairchild Lecture on Whit-Tuesday at Shoreditch church before the Royal Society; which he continued to do till 1801, when he completed the series of the Discourses in fifteen Sermons, which will probably be published by subscription. His labours in literature were of the most useful cast, and manifested a patience and assiduity seldom to be met with when united to extensive knowledge; and his laborious exertions in the vast and invaluable Library of the British Museum is a striking instance of his zeal and indefatigable attention. He soon acquired that slight degree of knowledge in several languages, and that technical acquaintance with old books and of their authors, and particularly that skill in decyphering difficult writing, as amply answered his purposes in cataloguing. He assisted in the adjustment and regulation of the Records in the Tower; and, from his unremitting industry, was patronised and beloved by men of the first talents and learning. His situation and salary were considerably improved in the British Museum; and the present Lord Chancellor, about twelve months since, gave him the living of Cudham, in the county of Kent. By this improvement of income, and some legacies from his relations, he became more easy; and, had he lived a few years longer, would have surmounted the pecuniary difficulties into which his unbounded generosity had unavoidably led him. His death was occasioned by a dropy in his chest, at the age of 59. To trace back the virtues of his heart, through a life of uniform and active benevolence, is a luxury in which the pen would indulge

with grateful recollection, did the limits of this detail warrant it, or were the abilities of the writer equal to do them justice. Never were his means so scanty as to preclude the exercise of doing good, which was the ruling principle of his soul; and it would be difficult to determine whether the humility or generosity of his nature had the pre-eminence; whether his assiduity in benefiting his fellow creatures outstripped his desire of concealing it. He, indeed,

“Did good by stealth, and blush’d to find it fame.”

The unfortunate ever found in him a steady friend to the extent of his ability: instances without number the writer of this could record, which came under his immediate observation. The children of distressed parents he educated and supported at his own charge, even to the placing one of them at the University. His time was never denied, nor his purse spared, when he could assist indigent merit wherever he found it. In 1783, he published a small political pamphlet, under the title of “Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer; or a Detection of the Errors of Mr. J. Hector St. John; pointing out the pernicious Tendency of those Letters to Great Britain.” He was elected F.S.A. in 1789. Besides his very useful Catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum, he compiled a Catalogue of Ancient Charters in that matchless collection (amounting to about 16,000), which is very complete, in three large volumes; and has a double Index. —His other labours it would be almost endless to detail. Among the principal of them are, no small portion of the “*Librorum Impressorum qui in Museo Britannico adservantur Catalogus, 1787*,” 2 vols. folio; of which about two-thirds were compiled by Dr. Maty and Mr. Harper; in the new Catalogue, lately made, his personal assistance consisted principally in altering the positions of the books in the Library, which, under Mr. Harper’s direction, were reduced to classes; and the principal entries in his hand-writing are those which relate to the rich collection of Pamphlets presented by his present Majesty in 1762. In Index-making he was remarkably expert, and indeed had much experience. He lately told a friend, that he had indexed as much, at different times, as had produced him, 1360l. Among these was a verbal Index to Shakspeare, for which he had 200 guineas; an Index to Bridges’s Northamptonshire; to Manning’s Surrey; to fifty-six volumes of the Gentleman’s Magazine; to Maty’s Review; to the Monthly Review, 1749—1791; to twenty volumes of the British Critic; to eleven volumes of Dodley’s Annual Register; and to two of the lately-published volumes of National Records.

PROVIN.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, by the ship-owners of Newcastle, for an act to place the leading lights for that harbour in situations nearer to and more in a line with the channel, and for removing obstructions to the view of them.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 28th of February, a tremendous gale from the W.N.W. set in motion the Duke of Northumberland's windmill, situated near Tynemouth barracks, and from the rapidity of the movement, the friction of the axle-tree set fire to the adjoining timber. The whole roof was soon in flames, and went off in large flakes of fire. By this time the metal wheels belonging to the machinery were red-hot, and presented, in countless whirls of motion, one of the grandest and most awful sights the imagination can conceive. The wands at length fell with a mighty crash, bringing with them the rim of the building-stones, wheels, and axle-tree. Nothing was left but the bare stone trunk. No person was hurt; but the loss in flour and grain is estimated at one thousand pounds.

Married.] At Newcastle, Captain Joseph Barnes, of the ship Country Squire, of that port, to Miss Fothergill, daughter of the late Mr. George Fothergill, ship-owner.

At Long Benton, William Clark, esq. of Wall's End, to Miss Brown, daughter of William Brown, esq. of Benton.—Captain W. Robson, of Newcastle, to Miss Sheridan, of Killingworth.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Pailam, ship-owner, to Miss Caroline Huntley, both of Sunderland.—Mr. F. Collinson, of Middleham, to Miss Mary Sigsworth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Sigsworth, of Braithwaite Hall.

At Ryton, Durham, Mr. John Brown, coach-maker, of Abbey Hill, Edinburgh, to Miss Lockey, eldest daughter of William Lockey, esq. of Axwell Park.—Bethel Farnshaw Stag, esq. to Miss Ellen Blake, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Blake, of Twizel Castle.

At Sunderland, Mr. Johnson, block-maker, to Miss Bell Stevenson.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 82, Mrs. M. Gale.—Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Mr. J. Bell.—Aged 64, Mr. Robert Cutty, stone-dealer, and a coal-agent for above forty years. Aged 95, Mrs. Rankin, mother of Robert Rankin, esq.—Aged 93, Mrs. Wasse.—Aged 67, Mrs. Sarah Neale, widow of Mr. John

Neale.—Miss Nancy Douglas, daughter of Mrs. Ann Douglas.

At the Rectory, Haughton, near Darlington, in the prime of life, John Byron, esq. second son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron.

At Hexham, aged 81, Mr. Thomas Robson, farmer, formerly of Woodhall, near Chollerton.

At North Seaton, Stephen Watson, esq. at an advanced age, in the commission of the peace for Northumberland.—At an advanced age, Miss Shepherd, of Old Elvet, Durham.

At Durham, aged 77, Mr. George Appleby.—Aged 85, Mr. Thomas Burdon, one of the beadsmen of the Cathedral.—Mrs. Margaret Grey, widow of Mr. John Grey.—Mr. Robert White, attorney at law.

At Sunderland, Mr. Jonathan Angas, spirit-merchant, aged 51.—Miss Waddle, daughter of Mr. Waddle, aged 18.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, of the Customs.—Mrs. Wetherald.

At South Shields, Mr. Joseph William Roxby, ship-owner, and President of that respectable institution the Mariners' Association.—Aged 78, Mr. Simon Temple, sen.

At Alnwick, aged 64, the Rev. John Marshall, Minister of the Associated Congregation there. His unassuming and cheerful behaviour in his intercourse with mankind, his unaffected piety as a Christian, and indefatigable exertions as a Minister, during nearly thirty-nine years, have left an impression on the minds of his congregation and all his acquaintance that will not be easily effaced.

At Bishop Auckland, of a fit of the apoplexy, while employed in his garden, aged 39, the Rev. George Mounsey, master of the grammar-school in that place, and curate of the parish.

At Berwick-on-Tweed, Mrs. Landles, wife of Mr. George Landles, cooper.—The Rev. Joseph Rumney, aged 76 years, fifty-one of which he was master of the grammar-school, and thirty-eight vicar of Berwick. On the Sunday preceding his death he had officiated in the church as usual, and was seized with a fit of apoplexy as he was baptizing a child after the evening service. On his resignation of the grammar-school in 1801, he was succeeded by the Rev. J. Barnes, who likewise succeeds him in the vicarage.

At North Shields, Mr. James Smith, ship-owner. In the early part of his life he was in the royal navy. He was on board Commodore Duff's ship in November

At Lewin,
M. D.

was the man who discovered the first approach of Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, when Duff's little flying squadron was chased by Mr. Conflans, who in a few hours joined battle with Sir Edward in Quiberon Bay.

Mrs. Paul, mother of Mr. Thomas Paul.
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Married. At Whitehaven, Mr. Clement Moslop, miller, of Ehen-Side, near Egremont, to Miss Hannah Routledge, of Low-house Mill. The bridegroom, who was 23 years of age, was taken ill immediately after the nuptial ceremony was ended. It was soon discovered that he had been seized with a fever, under which he expired in less than a week.

Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Jane Graham, both of Threeland Lees, in Cumberland, whose ages together make thirty-five years. They always lived in one house, and are now, by marriage, not only *husband and wife*, but *brother and sister*!

At Warton, Mr. John Newby, of Kendal, ironmonger, to Miss Sanders, of Berwick.

At Croftthwaite, Mr. Joseph Banks, to Miss Mary Stampfer, both of Keswick.—Mr. John Younghusband, slate merchant, of Millbeck, to Miss Edmundson, daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Edmundson, of Burns.

At Kendal, Mr. William Fisher, to Miss Curry.

At Carlisle, Mr. R. Ancell, to Miss Mary Wilson.—Thomas Tunsal Pickard, esq. of Cowen Bridge, near Kirkby Lonsdale, to Miss Stuart, of Sedbusk, in Wensley Dale, Yorkshire.

At Carmel, Captain Bigland, of the *Thetis*, of Liverpool, to Miss Webster, of Flookburgh.

Died. At Carlisle, Mrs. Nixon, wife of Mr. George Nixon.—Aged 66, Mrs. Jane Killner.—At the house of her mother, Miss Helen Forster.—Aged 84, Mr. Robert Jordan.—Aged 29, Mr. Joseph Gibbons, eldest son of Mr. Gibbons, mercer and draper.

At Upperby, near Carlisle, Mrs. Jane Dackeray, aged 70, widow of the late Mr. Richard Dackeray, of the Sugar-houses.

At Whitehaven, aged 67, Mrs. Catherine Benson, widow of Mr. Roger Benson.—Mr. Robert Gibson, mariner, aged 85.—Mrs. Potter.—Aged 56, Mrs. Mary Pearson, wife of Mr. Thomas Pearson.

At Workington, aged 78, Mrs. Faingay.

At Newtown of Irthington, aged 75, Mrs. Glendining, relict of Mr. William Glendining.

At Longtown, aged 80, Mr. John Wilson, many years butler at Netherby.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mrs. Wilson, wife of John Wilson, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. James, of Arthuret.

At Skellmergh, near Kendal, Mr. Thomas Shephard.

At Skellmergh, Mrs. Ann Cumstone, wife of the White Horse Inn.—

Suddenly, aged 59, Mr. Robert Dixon, upwards of twenty years bellman of Kendal.—Mrs. Barrow, wife of Mr. James Barrow, linen-merchant.

At Cockermouth, suddenly, Mr. Robert Hartley, serge-weaver.—Aged 68, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Joseph Thompson.

At Eaglesfield, in the parish of Brigham, Mrs. Isabel Sandilands, relict of Mr. John Sandilands.

At Thornby, Mr. John Reid, aged 26.

At Holm-foot, Mr. Robert Latimer, aged 21.

At Eagle-Foot, near Hesketh-New-Market, Sarah Priestman, wife of Mr. Joseph Priestman, farmer.

At Irthington, Barbara Bullman, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bullman.

At Penrith, Richard Hindson, esq. formerly major in the 15th regiment of foot.—Aged 24, Mr. John Hodgson.

At Hesketh-New-Market, Mrs. Ann Stagg, wife of Mr. John Stagg.

At Charlesground, aged 79, Mr. Joseph Jackson.

At Sebergham, very suddenly, aged 77, Mr. John Simpson, formerly of Sebergham Hall.

At Upperby, aged 61, Mr. Alexander Robinson, well known as a very ingenious damask linen-weaver.

YORKSHIRE.

A petition is about to be presented to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the late act for making a new dock at Hull. Owing to several unforeseen circumstances, the expences of carrying the act into execution falling much heavier than expected, it is proposed, to create thirty new shares, over and above the number created and sold under the powers of the late act.

The reading-room at the Queen's Head Inn, Grimsby, has been converted into an exchange, for the daily meeting, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve, of the merchants, ship-owners, ship-masters, and others, concerned in the trade of the port. From the vicinity of the situation to the new Custom-house, and the increasing necessity for regular communications, the greatest utility may be expected to result from this arrangement.

The subscribers to the circulating-library at Leeds have it in contemplation to erect a new library-room. It is proposed that the expences of purchasing the ground-plot, and of building the library-room, and a house for the librarian, be divided into eighty equal shares; one share to be offered to each subscriber, in the order in which he shall cause his name to be entered in a book to be kept by the librarian for that purpose; that an annual payment of six per cent. be allowed for each sum of money so advanced; and in case all the shares be not disposed of, that two shares be then offered to each subscriber in the

the same order; and if any still remain, that three or more shares be then offered, until they are all disposed of.

Married.] At Bingley, C. F. Busfield, esq. youngest son of J. A. Busfield, esq. of Myrtle Grove, to Miss Ferrand, eldest sister of Edward Ferrand, esq. of St. Ives.—Thomas Bennards, esq. of Hull, to Miss Steele, of Wooton, Lincolnshire.

At Doncaster, Mr. Cridland, to Miss Ripley.

At Sheffield, Mr. S. Hington, of Exeter, merchant, to Miss S. Eyre, daughter of Mr. John Eyre.—Josias Smithson, esq. to Miss Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Pontefract.

At Hull, Mr. Thomas Fearne, grocer, to Miss Adams, sister of Mr. Adams, linen-draper.—Mr. Walter Beilby, of the customs, to Miss Ellis Boyes, daughter of Bethel Boyes, esq.—Lieutenant Barlow, of the Cheshire militia, to Miss Gibson, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Gibson.

In London, John Hague, esq. of Crow Nest, near Dewsbury, to Miss Wormald, of Gomersal, sister of John Wormald, esq. partner in the banking-house of Child and Co. Temple-bar.

At Scarborough, the Rev. W. Woodfall, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Hebden.

At Ripon, Mr. Hope, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Atkinson, daughter of the late Alderman Atkinson.

Died.] At Hull, aged 42, Mr. William Sedgwick, linen-draper.—Aged 63, Mr. William Wood.—Aged 55, Mrs. Pearce, wife of Captain Pearce.—Aged 62, Mr. William Goston, harbour-master.—Mr. Peter Bullock, brewer, aged 55.—Mrs. Hefeltine, wife of Mr. Benjamin Hefeltine, merchant, aged 20.—Mr. Robert Sherwood, flax-dresser.—Mrs. Alderson, wife of John Alderson, esq. M. D.—Lieutenant Carter, of the Royal Westmoreland militia; a gentleman universally respected. He had retired to rest in apparent health, and was found dead in his bed on the following morning.

Aged 54, Mr. Francis Browne, formerly of Leeds. He was buried at Sculcotes, near Hull, and has left one son by his first wife, Ann, daughter of Lancelot Myers, of Farnley. His second wife was Mary Vevers, who survives him.

At Leeds, Mrs. Wilson; and, a few days afterwards, her husband, Mr. J. Wilson, liquor-merchant.—Very suddenly, aged 59, Mr. Jonathan Harrison, dry-salter.—Mr. Burnand, jun. coach-maker.—Mr. John Armistead, mustard-manufacturer.—Aged 48, Mr. Thomas Wright, one of the common councilmen, and printer of the Leeds Intelligencer.—Mrs. Soper, mother of Mr. Soper, surgeon.—Mr. Isaac Mosse.—Mr. Richard Mills.—Mr. Masterman, nursery and fardman.

At Wakefield, Mr. Waites, linen-draper,

a local and useful preacher of the Methodist society.—Aged 28, Mr. Peter Hardcastle.—Aged 74, Robert Amory, M. D.—Mr. J. Kaye, aged 74 years, thirty-two of which he was town-cryer.—Aged 23, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith.

At Bradford, aged 59, Mr. John Bentley, attorney at law.

At Ripon, Mr. John Robinson, attorney at law.

At Snaith, Mr. H. Bracken, relict of the Rev. Edward Bracken, late of York.

At Grassington, near Skipton, Peter Wilson Overend, esq. aged 31.

At Baildon, near Bradford, Captain Thomas Dixon, aged 57.

At Bossil, aged 80, Mrs. Belt, relict of Robert Belt, esq.

At Doncaster, William Hornby, esq. late of Gainsborough, banker.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of Mr. John Oliver.—John Hill, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation, who had twice served the office of mayor.

At Shooter's Hill, near Doncaster, Mrs. Humble, wife of Michael Humble, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

The gentlemen and farmers of Ulverston and its neighbourhood have established an Agricultural Society in that town.

Through the township of Blakely, near Manchester, a new road is now carrying on, which will shorten the distance between Manchester and Rochdale nearly two miles.—The beneficial accommodation expected by those towns to result from this undertaking, has begun to shew itself already, if we may judge from the sudden change in the value of land in Blakely; for that which let for 10l. per annum lately, is now deemed worth 3d. per yard.

In addition to the number of charitable institutions in Liverpool, another is about to be established, the object of which is the amelioration of the condition of the resident Welch poor, by forming a society similar to that of the Ancient Britons, so nobly supported in London. The contributions to the society are daily and rapidly increasing, by the patronage of some of the first noblemen and gentlemen in the kingdom. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with that liberality which on all occasions distinguishes him, has sent a very handsome donation. The benefactions already amount to seven hundred pounds, independent of annual subscriptions, which amount to two hundred pounds.

Married] At Liverpool, Mr. John Smith, ironmonger, to Miss F. Davis.—Captain John Williams, to Miss Ann George.—Mr. John Carr, of Coventry, to Mrs. Platt, widow of Captain William Platt.—Mr. G. A. Pritt, attorney, to Miss Lonsdale.—Mr. William Stockdale, brewer, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. Jackson.—Mr. Thomas Marsh Booth, surgeon of the Britannia, to Miss Jane Scott.

At West Ham, Essex, Robert Lewin, M. D.

M. D. of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Mackay Kelfall, sister to the late John Kelfall, esq. of the Bahamas.

Edward Turner, esq. captain in the Warrington volunteers, to Miss Watson, daughter of James Watson, esq. of Groppenhall Lodge.

At Bolton, Ralph Fletcher, esq. of the Hollies, to Miss Grundy.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Richard Miller, esq. of Gretnalgh, to Miss Quay, of Layton Hall, Blackpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Waring, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Ainsworth.

At Manchester, Mr. George Booth, to Miss Mary Ann Holt.—Mr. James Smith, to Miss Hannah Pownall, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. Thomas Townley, merchant, to Miss Wright, daughter of Mr. Hugh Wright, of London.—Charles Mouat, esq. to Miss Shaw.

At Ashton on Mersey, John Douglas, esq. of Old Hall, Pendleton, to Miss Tipping, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Tipping, esq. of Crumpsall.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. Gibbon, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Mellor, daughter of Mr. Joseph Mellor, attorney at law.

Died. At Liverpool, Mr. Andrew Aikin, formerly a broker.—Aged 73, Mr. William Whitehouse, father of Mr. Whitehouse, merchant.—Mrs. Unsworth, relict of the late Mr. Richard Unsworth, brewer.—Mr. James Ferguson, liquor merchant.—Aged 42, Mrs. Ann Highfield, wife of Mr. George Highfield.—Mr. Timothy Ellison, surgeon.—At Jamaica, Captain Davis, of the *Hannah*, of this port.—In his 62d year, Mr. Edmund Houghton, miller, and master of the stone-quarries near St. James's Walk, who for a number of years furnished the stone for the improvement of the docks and public buildings.—Mrs. Norman, sister of Captain Simon Marks.—Captain Ralph Hodgson.—Aged 83, Mr. John Rendshaw, father of the Rev. S. Rendshaw, rector of Liverpool.—Suddenly, Mr. John Baines, aged 69, who during forty-six years acted as head-master of the free-school endowed by Queen Elizabeth in this town. His extensive classical knowledge in languages, mathematics, and all other branches of learning, caused many students to resort to him to finish their education. These have done great credit to his erudition, independent of the many attending his public school, who, with affectionate gratitude, feel their loss, and cherish his memory. As a husband, as a father, as a friend, he was exemplary in the performance of his duties; those so endeared to him, can only be consoled by the reflections on his well spent life, and that bliss in a happy futurity, in which he, as a most sincere Christian, placed his humblest hopes. The loss of such a character will be generally felt; and it can only be deemed a reward due to departed merit, if his

surviving relatives partake of public gratitude and respect. Some of his intimate friends and former scholars design to erect a monument, expressing their regret for his loss, and their esteem for the man.

At St. Helen's, near Prescott, Miss Mary Orrel.

At Prescott, aged 30, Mr. Joseph Jackson, surgeon.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher.—Mrs. Grimshaw, widow of the late John Grimshaw, esq. of Gorton.

At Warrington, aged 52, Mr. John Bold, watchmaker.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Salisbury, wife of Thomas Walling Salisbury, esq.

At Manchester, Mrs. Milne, wife of Mr. Thomas Milne.—Mrs. Frith, wife of Mr. John Frith.—Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. Thomas Clayton.—Miss Cavendish, daughter of Mr. Richard Cavendish.—Mr. David Jennings, a member of the Manchester and Salford volunteers.—John Whittenbury, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married. At Chester, Mr. John Pierce, proctor, to Mrs. Norris.—Mr. J. Parry, agent to the cotton-twist company at Holywell, to Miss Littler.—Mr. S. Baker, to Miss Pierce, daughter of Mr. John Pierce.

In London, John Cheshworth, esq. salt-proprietor, of Middlewich, to Mrs. Fairclough, widow of Captain Fairclough, of Liverpool.

Mr. Charles Speed, of Aldford Hall, to Miss Moores, of Edgerley.

At Great Neston, Captain C. Hancock, of Liverpool, to Miss Alice Warrington.—Mr. James Fletcher, of Stockport, to Miss Radcliffe, niece to W. Radcliffe, esq.

Died. At Chester, Mrs. Kent, wife of Mr. Kent, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Atherston.—Aged 79, Mrs. Clayton.—Mrs. Ann Thorne, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and eleven months.—Mr. Sudworth, of Stanlow House, near Chester.—Mrs. Mary Porter, of Handbridge.

At Burland, near Nantwich, Mrs. Cawley, relict of Mr. Robert Cawley.

At Woodhouse, Aldford, Miss Elizabeth Eyton, youngest sister to Edward Eyton, esq. of Eyton Hall, Denbighshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Derby, Mr. Simms, of the Half Moon public-house, to Miss Boam.—Mr. John Cannor, of Stanley, farmer, to Miss Margaret Stenson, of Derby.—Mr. Owen, partner in the house of Jones, Fentem, and Owen, in Sheffield, to Miss Bourgoine, of Edensor, in this county.

Died. At Derby, Mr. C. Poyser, cooper, aged 50.—Aged 75, John Swinnerton, esq. of Suggall.

At Smilby, aged 47, Mr. John Byran, who sustained through life the character of a truly honest man,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

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Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. James Eden, to Miss Mary Beardall, of the Milton's Head Inn.—Mr. Simes, to Mrs. Finn.—Mr. Joseph Bingham, to Miss E. Cooper, daughter of Mr. Cooper, hofier.

In London, Mr. John Bullivant, dyer and hofier, of Nottingham, to Miss Jordan.—Mr. William Roe, to Miss Livesey, both of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. George Bigby, hofier, son of the late Rev. Jeremiah Bigby, formerly rector of St. Peter's.—Mr. Edward Spenser, draper, aged 57.—Mrs. Hulfe, wife of Matthew Hulfe, gent.—Aged 61, Mr. Mugliston.—Aged 67, Mrs. Need, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Need, druggist; a woman of exemplary piety and benevolence. The sick poor will have reason to regret her loss, on account of her liberality in administering not only pecuniary aid, but both advice and medicines.

Mr. Luke Pogson, hofier. He went out to take a walk in the country, and not returning home at a late hour, his family became alarmed. The next day the most diligent search was made in all directions, but without effect; till at length on dragging the canal near Lenton Mill, his body was found close to the lock-gate. It is conjectured, that on passing this part of the canal, on his return home, he slipped in by accident, and was drowned. Mr. Pogson was nearly sixty years of age, and much respected.

Mr. George Fountain, innkeeper, of Gunthorpe Ferry.

At Shelford, after an illness of more than twenty years, Miss Girton, daughter of the late Mr. Girton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Showler, of Reeveby, in this county, three years ago planted twenty-five grains of Egyptian barley; the second year's produce was ten bushels, from which he last year reaped upwards of forty quarters, a part of which he lately sold at Spillby for five guineas per quarter.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament for an act to inclose the commons and waste lands in the parish of Anderby.

The following recipe has been communicated to the printer of the Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury:—"Oil of amber infallibly cures the ague. Take, when the fit is coming on, nine drops in a little tea; increase the quantity two drops morning and evening; continue this till the complaint is fully removed, which generally happens in eight or ten days."

Married.] At Louth, Mr. Jones, comedian, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. Thomas Jones, father.

At Grimsby, Mr. C. Nainby, grocer, to Miss Crashley.—Thomas Wood, of Butterwick, to Jane Dodson, of Staxton. The united ages of this loving couple amount to

one hundred and sixty-three years, and this is the bridegroom's fifth wife, and the bride's third husband.

At Heckington, Mr. William Gee, farmer and grazier, of Great Hale Fen, to Miss Elkington, daughter of Mr. Elkington, of the Oat Sheaf.

At Grantham, Mr. John North, to Miss Lockton.—Mr. Green, of Great Bouton, to Miss Rose, of Grantham.—Mr. B. Stevenson, jun. of Bourn, to Miss Tomblin, of Casterton.—Mr. Robert Harrison, jun. of Howden, to Miss Mell, only daughter of Mr. George Mell, of Ashby, near Brigg.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Pashley, to Miss M. Hardstaff.

At Lincoln, Mr. Cropper, to Miss Nelfey.—Mr. John Baggelay, to Miss Sarah Longmate.

Died.] At Lincoln, John Fardell, esq.—He long presided in one of the principal offices in the cathedral of St. Mary's, in that city; and it may be justly added, that the poor and needy have suffered an almost irreparable loss by his death.

Mr. Samuel Bailey, sadler.—Aged 32, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Hannah, draper.—Aged 50, Mrs. Cullen, wife of Mr. Cullen, of the Crown and Woolpack Inn.—Aged 27, Alice Richardson, wife of William Richardson, waterman. She fell from a sloop into the Fossdike, near Torksey Lock, in the absence of her husband, and was drowned.

At Irnham, Mrs. Arundell, wife of J. E. Arundell, esq.—Miss Louisa Stanley, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stanley, of Bennington, near Grantham.

At Bole, near Gainsborough, aged 27, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. George Rix Curtis, merchant, of Rotterdam.

At Stockwick, aged 75, Mr. Walton.

At Laceby, aged 43, the Rev. John Beatniffe.

At Louth, aged 85, Mr. William Anderson.—Mrs. Paddison.—By the bursting of a blood-vessel, aged 33, Mrs. Elizabeth Swanley.

At Sleasford, Mr. Frost, of Barton, aged 70.

At Boston, Mr. Myers, aged 84, formerly a respectable silversmith.

At Grantham, Mrs. Martha Evans, mother of Mr. Thomas Evans, aged 61.—Aged 50, Mrs. Bourne, wife of Mr. Samuel Bourne, of Leeford, grocer and draper.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The long-projected Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal is now opened for trade, and its junction with the Coventry canal is completed, by which a communication is formed, through the Coventry, Oxford, and Grand Junction canals, to London; by the Coventry and Birmingham, and Fazely canals, to Birmingham; by the Coventry, and Trent and Mersey canals, to Liverpool and Manchester; and by the Coventry, Trent and Mersey,

Mersey, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire canals, and the river Severn, to the port of Bristol. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal extends thirty miles without a single lock, and being joined with the Coventry and Oxford canals, and running upon the same level, a line of canal is presented of more than seventy miles in length towards the metropolis without a single lock! Different wharfs are now opened along the line of the canal. That near Hinckley is upon a considerable scale, and made at a great expence, by the adventurous and spirited exertions of Thomas Sansome, esq. who has, at his own expence, extended the canal about two hundred yards of deep cutting nearer to the town, and to the turnpike-road leading to Hinckley; and has also built large and commodious warehouses. Goods are here taken in and forwarded to all parts of the kingdom; and the neighbourhood is amply supplied with Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire coals, Welsh slates, Newcastle tiles, lime, timber, &c. at reasonable prices. Mr. Sansome is now building a handsome inn near to the wharf, and has it in contemplation to lay out a pleasure-garden, plant shrubberies, &c. after the manner of Vauxhall. The hosiery manufactory of Hinckley has been flourishing for some years; and the population of this market-town is supposed to be so much increased, as to contain at this time from eight to ten thousand souls. It has, for some years, had every house and lodging taken up by the persons (mostly people of title and consequence) who resort there for the assistance of Mr. Chesher, an eminent surgeon, who has had great success in disorders of the spine, and other deformities.—These residents, and their friends, add much to the splendour and gaiety of the place.—There can be no doubt but the Ashby de-la-Zouch canal will be very beneficial to the country through which it runs; and it is thought that in a short time it will be highly productive to the subscribers. It was originally undertaken by the recommendation and under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, who assured the subscribers, at a meeting of the county, at the castle of Leicester, that the rich mines of coals, lime, and iron-stone, that abounded upon his estates about Ashby-de-la-Zouch, should be opened for the benefit of the county.

Married.] At Leicester, Francis Thomas Corrance, esq. of Ansty Lodge, to Miss Wood, only daughter of Mr. Wood.—Mr. Shelton, of Wing, Rutland, to Miss Bellairs, of Leicester.

Died.] At Ashby Old Park, in his 24th year, Mr. Joseph Moore.—Mrs. Marshall, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Davis, of Great Wigton.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Robert Martin, gent. of Ansty, aged 71.

At Leicester, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.—Aged 50, Mr. Henry Jescut, secretary to the Infirmary.

At Overseal, aged 52, Mr. John Kettle, who conducted several branches of trade with a punctuality and integrity that gained him universal confidence and esteem.

At Belgrave, near Leicester, aged 82, Robert Kirkby, gent. formerly of Nottingham.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheddleton, Mr. William Young, currier, of Cheadle, an officer in the Moorland battalion of volunteers, to Miss Mary Leek, daughter of Mr. Leek, of the Heath House, near Cheddleton; being the third of three brothers who have married three daughters of Mr. Leek.

At Litchfield, Mr. J. Seckerfon, of Stafford, to Miss Harrison, of Newport, Shropshire.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Pagett, cadler, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Lane, of Burntwood, near Litchfield.—Mr. James Short, to Miss Ann Glover.

At Gresford, Denbighshire, W. Ryland, esq. of Bradley iron-works, to Miss A. M. Hayton, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hayton, of Gwerfylt wire-mills, near Wrexham.

At Burton on Trent, Mr. John Thomson, to Miss Sarah Bancroft.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Samuel Steele, to Miss Roden.

Died.] Lieutenant Sneyd, of the royal navy, brother to Thomas Sneyd, esq. of Loxley-park.

In the prime of life, Mr. Hallier, of Burton-park.

At Walsall, Mr. Pen, sen. formerly an eminent farmer at Stonnall.—Mr. Samuel Cox, grocer.—Mr. John Lucas, who had been master of the Woolpack Inn upwards of thirty years.

At Stafford, aged 74, Mrs. Rachel Winn, a maiden lady.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The two new Insurance Offices which in our last Number we stated as about to be formed at Birmingham, commenced their establishment under separate firms. According to the original plans, the capital of the Union office was to have been two hundred thousand pounds, in shares of one hundred pounds each, but no person was to hold more than four shares. The capital of the Birmingham Fire-Office was likewise proposed to be two hundred thousand pounds, in shares of one thousand pounds each, and no person to hold more than four shares. An union of the two concerns has taken place, and they will henceforward compose but one institution, the Birmingham Fire-Office.—Subscribers to the late Union Office are to have the option of holding one share of one thousand pounds, or two of five hundred pounds each, the preference to take such shares to be determined by ballot.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. G. Saunders, to Miss Jane Taylor.—Mr. Thomas Twyford, of Wolverhampton, mercer, to

to Miss Sarah Beley.—Mr. James Hewlet, to Miss Mary Moore.

At Solihull, Mr. John Evets, of Henwood, to Mrs. Sarah Overton.

At Aston, Mr. Adams, to Mrs. Parkes, both of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Richards, of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, to Miss Diana Pickering.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Thomas Rock, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Batteson.—Mr. William Court, of Leamington Priors, to Miss Lane, of Haslor.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 77, Mr. Robert Shaddock, shoemaker.—Aged 48, Mr. John Young, of Penkhull, in the Staffordshire potteries.—Mrs. Shenton, wife of Mr. Shenton.—Mr. Jones, brother-in-law of Mrs. Jones, druggist.—Aged 65, Thomas Smith, M.D. In the extensive exercise of his profession, he was skilful, attentive, and humane, and in private life he will be deservedly remembered.

Aged 68, Mr. Robert Tibbins.—At the Theatre, aged 72, Mrs. Sanderfon, wife of Mr. T. Sanderfon, box-book and housekeeper.—Mrs. Wood.—Mrs. Sarah Osborne.—Mr. Joseph Sanders.—In his 53d year, Mr. Joseph Spooner Warren.—Aged 60, Mrs. Mary Shifton, wife of Mr. John Shifton.—Aged 63, Mr. James Walton.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Mrs. Sarah Ashford, widow of Mr. Thomas Ashford.

At Stourport, aged 65, Mr. William Bird, one of the most eminent boat-builders in this country.

At Yardley, aged 102, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. Joseph Matthews.

At Coalborne Brook, near Stourbridge, Mr. D. Hampton, nail-ironmonger.

Mr. William Abbotts, of Leamington Priors, who discovered the celebrated spring, and was the first proprietor of the salt-baths at that place.

At Coventry, Mrs. Steel, relict of Mr. Steel, hatter.

In his 44th year, at Solihull, of which place he had been curate about twenty years, the Rev. Richard William Yates, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford. The worthy son of a venerable sire, he was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a kind brother, a good master, and a steady friend; in attention to his pupils, unwearied; in communicating religious instruction to the younger poor, patient and persevering; in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of those of riper years, frequent and earnest; in discharging the various duties of his sacred office, regular, zealous, and even exemplary. The writer of this imperfect tribute to departed worth, has the satisfaction of knowing, that, in the indulgence of his own feelings, he is only expressing the general sentiment of the neighbourhood in which he lives. Of this, indeed, a most unequivocal proof was given, when nearly all the principal parishioners,

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dressed in black, attended their much-regretted pastor to the grave, notwithstanding his express desire that his funeral should be as private as possible. With difficulty the rector performed the funeral service; and a pathetic expressive tribute was paid to his memory on the Sunday following, by the Rev. Mr. Eyre, master of the free-school. Mr. Yates, after a long and early attachment, married the only child of the late Dr. Barnardiston, Master of Bene't College, Cambridge, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

SHROPSHIRE.

A pig of most extraordinary size, the property of Mr. Ivory, of Whitchurch, was lately killed at that place. It weighed alive 52 score and 10 lbs; when dead and cut up—head, 75—side, 410—ditto, 414—rough fat, 35½lb; total, 46 score and 14½lbs.—The pig was about two years old, was bought in very lean for about 4l. and was feeding for about seven or eight months. It was valued at eighteen guineas. The owner had been offered twenty-five guineas for it, which he refused.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Jones, of Dorrington, to Miss Harwood, daughter of Mr. Harwood, boat-builder.—Mr. Charles Hulbert, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Wood, only daughter of the late Mr. Wood, book-seller.—Mr. Duckas, of Wigland, to Miss Kent, of Wigsteed House, near Whitchurch.—William Baugh, esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Walcot, of Shrewsbury.

At Wellington, Mr. Edwards, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Freeman, of Keltey.

At Hodnet, Mr. Shuker, of Ollerton, to Miss Powell, of Marchamley.

At Wem, Mr. William Beckett, of Prees, to Miss Tummy.

At High Ercall, Mr. Samuel Slack, second son of Joseph Slack, esq. of Bolas Magna, to Miss Sarah Humpherson, of Cold Hatton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 92, Mrs. Palmer, relict of Mr. Thomas Palmer.—Aged 94, Anne Judson.—Edward Glynn, esq.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Thorne, relict of Thomas Farmer Thorne, gent.—Aged 52, Mrs. Liverfage, wife of Mr. Liverfage, of Wollerton.

At Whitchurch, aged 36, Mr. Peter Gregory.—Aged 74, Mr. Samuel Pace, butcher.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Waring, wife of S. Waring, esq.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Bafnett, midwife.

At Edgmond, Mrs. Bridget Stockett, aged 90. She was a faithful servant for the space of forty years to the late Rev. William Pigott, rector of Edgmond.

At Wilcot, Miss Martha Rogers.

At Hocom, near Bridgnorth, Mr. Edward Prat, an opulent farmer.

At Wem, suddenly, Mr. John Harris, tanner.—Very suddenly, Mrs. Walford, relict of Thomas Walford, esq.

At Newport, Mr. William Wheatley, aged 81.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A plan of a new Company has been submitted to the gentlemen of this county, under the title of the Penfax Mining Company. The intended mines of coals and iron are to be worked under a mining-lease for ninety-nine years, in an estate situated in the chapelry of Penfax, in the parish of Lindridge.—The firm is to consist of two hundred shares, at fifty pounds each, no subscriber to hold more than ten. These works, if carried into effect, will be the means of producing two great advantages to the counties of Worcester and Hereford—the completion of the Leominster and Kington canal, and the opening of the lower coal, and establishing of iron-works. The estate is now a working colliery, situated seven miles from Stourport, through which the Kington canal is to pass, to enter the Severn at or near Stourport-bridge.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Powell, to Mrs. Cundey, widow, late of Ombersley.—Mr. Robert Gillam, attorney at law, to Miss Robins.—Mr. Tristram, to Miss Parkes, both of Ombersley.

At Bengworth, Mr. Gammon, of London, to Miss A. Acton.

At Erkington, Mr. John Bick, baker and maltster, to Miss Lucy Tidmarsh, second daughter of Mr. James Tidmarsh, gent.

At Claines, Mr. Joseph Clawell, to Mrs. Dugard, of Copcot Elm.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 55, Mr. Yeomans, an eminent apothecary. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, which burst a blood-vessel in his head; yet he rode home, and was perfectly sensible; but in less than a quarter of an hour he was carried to his bed speechless and insensible, and so remained till he expired. His skill in his profession his numerous patients can best testify.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Scott, of the London Road—Mrs. Taylor, fancy-dress maker.—Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Hopkins, of St. John's.

At Thornhillow Place, near Worcester, aged 81, Mrs. Susannah Williams, widow of Francis Williams, esq. of Vauxhall.

At Hill Top, near Bewdley, the wife of the Rev. B. J. Bromwich.

At Henwick, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. John Smith, porter-brewer, late of Worcester.—Mr. Richard Pain, of Astwood, near Feckenham.

At Crophorn, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Robins, farmer.

At Hallow, aged 73, Mrs. West, widow of Mr. West, farmer, of the Hom, near Martley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was more numerously attended than on any former occasion. The

most admired bulls were exhibited by Mr. Jefferies, of Pembridge; Mr. Galliers, of King's Pyon; Mr. Yeomans, of Houghton; Mr. Williams, of Thingehill; Mr. Apperley, and Mr. Jarworth. Several others also deserved and received no small share of praise, and large prices were obtained for those on sale. Mr. Haver, of Abergavenny, a member of the society, exhibited a Leicester sheep, the fore-quarters of which weighed fifty-one pounds each, and the hind-quarters fifty-nine pounds, being the largest and fattest ever killed at Hereford.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Bevan, to Mrs. Wright

At Ballingham, Mr. Rogers, of Hereford, tanner, to Miss Elliot, daughter of Mr. John Elliot, of Ballingham Hall.

At Moccas, Thomas Frankland Lewis, esq. of Harpton Court, Radnorshire, to Miss Harriet Cornwall, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornwall, Bart. M. P. for this county.

At St. Weonard's, Mr. Morgan, of Llancloudy, to Miss Powles, of Hereford.—Mr. William Pitt, of Sutton, near Hereford, to Miss Wright, of the Moor, at Bodenham.

At Okle Pitchard, Mr. George Godfall, of Ashburton, to Miss Garston.

Died.] Aged 43, Mr. Edwards, of the Drayhouse, Kingsland.

At Rotherwas, near Hereford, Miss Ann Pendrill, aunt to Charles Bodenham, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Dursley, Mr. John Howard, to Miss Ann Ball.

At Cheltenham, Mr. William Gore, baker and maltster, of St. John's, near Worcester, son of James Gore, esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss Bannister.

At Gloucester, Charles William Tonym, esq. Captain of the 48th regiment, and son of General Tonym, to Miss E. S. Rudge, daughter of the late James Rudge, esq. of Cromhall House.

At Dymock, Mr. John Smith, of Maddersfield, Worcestershire, to Miss Elizabeth Hale, of Grammage Hall.

Died.] At Gloucester, aged 31, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Walter Price, officer of the customs.—Aged 64, Mr. John Quarrington, formerly an eminent ironmonger.—Mrs. Brotherton, wife of Mr. Brotherton, whitesmith.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mrs. Gunter, wife of Mr. Gunter, excise-officer.

At Dursley, aged 85, Mrs. Richens.—Miss Tindell, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Tindell.

At Slimbridge, aged 85, Mr. W. Archard, an eminent farmer.

At Cheltenham, in her 67th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Garden, relict of Dr. Alexander Garden, formerly of Charlestown, Carolina.

At Brownhill, near Bisley, Mrs. Gregory, relict of Mr. Thomas Gregory, maltster.

At her father's house at Hillsley, in the prime

prime of life, Mrs. Clutterbuck, wife of the Rev. L. Clutterbuck, of Newark park, and only daughter of Thomas Partridge, esq.

At Dymock workhouse, aged 85, James Drew, esq. who once possessed a considerable estate in that parish.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Hedges, to Miss Field, of Thame.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 72, Samuel Weston, esq.—Aged 56, Mrs. Mary Slatter, widow of Mr. John Slatter, glazier.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. George Smith.—Richard Fitzgerald Townsend, esq. gentleman commoner of Christchurch.—Aged 84, Mr. William Bignell, many years senior common-room man of New College.—Aged 78, Mr. William Anson, taylor and salesman.—Mrs. Kirrey, wife of Mr. William Kirrey.—Aged 74, Mr. John Prohatt, master of the Roebuck Inn.—Aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Thatcher, widow of Mr. Thomas Thatcher, manciple of Trinity College.

At Watereaton, near Oxford, aged 85, Mr. Richard Rowland.

At Woolvercot, aged 85, Mr. John Hamilton, shoemaker.

At Iffley, aged 75, Mrs. Smith, widow of Mr. John Smith, an eminent farmer.

At Cuckley Green, near Nettlebed, James and Jane Willis, a venerable couple, aged 95, having been born within a few weeks of each other. They had lived most affectionately in the married state 65 years, having formed their union in the memorable hard frost of 1739.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The tunnel through Blisworth Hill, near Northampton, is at length completed. The tunnel is nearly two miles long, and has been one of the greatest difficulties the Grand Junction Canal Company have had to surmount in executing that important undertaking—an undertaking which promises more public benefit than any of the kind yet completed in this kingdom, as it opens a direct intercourse with the metropolis, by inland navigation, from the northern, north-eastern, north-western, and midland, canals and manufactories.

Married.] Mr. Wilson, brewer, of Cotton End, near Northampton, to Miss Baker, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Baker, woolstapler.—Mr. Pilkington, of Clipsham, Rutland, to Mrs. Baines, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron, in this county.—Mr. William Wilkinson, of Northampton, to Miss Norton, of Yelvertoft.

At Northampton, Henry Disney Roebuck, esq. late of Ingres, Kent, to Miss Delaval, daughter of Colonel Delaval, of Redbourne House, Herts.—Mr. John Franey, to Miss Penelope Todd, of Southwick, near Oundle.

Died.] At Wollaston, Mr. William Lucy, farmer and grazier.

At Westby-by-Weedon, the Rev. John

Law, upwards of thirteen years pastor of a dissenting congregation at that place.

At Denford, Mrs. Jane Freeman.—Mr. Thomas Horton, sen. of Yardly-Gobion.

At Peterborough, aged 73, Mr. Robert Miller.

At Oundle, Mr. Thomas Ragdsell, baker.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The two gold medals, value fifteen guineas, for the encouragemens of classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. William Langley, of St. John's College, and Mr. William Granger Cautley, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Bachelors of Arts. The subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year is, "Christ's Lamentation over Jerusalem."

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. John Smith, butler of Magdalen College, to Mrs. Holland.—Thomas Belton, esq. Captain in the Shropshire militia, to Miss Butcher, daughter of Mr. Alderman Butcher.—Mr. James Lynton, to Miss Susan Hunt.—Mr. Frederick Giblin, of Wimbish, to Miss Susan Leonard, of Castle Camps.—Captain Thompson, of the Wilbeach volunteers, to Mrs. Clarke, widow of the late Mr. Clarke, of Colne, Huntingdonshire.

Died.] At Ickleton Abbey, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Chambers.

At Newmarket, Mr. Richard Edwards, many years an eminent baker.—Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Pettet, aunt to Mr. William Pettet, farmer and maltster.—Mr. Charles Planner, of the Horse Shoe public-house.

At Cambridge, aged 48, Mrs. Susannah Truflon, formerly of Bury.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. Harman James, of the King's Head, near Magdalen College.—Aged 82, Mr. Gilbert Ives.—Aged 74, George Barlow, esq. of Moulton, near Newmarket.

At Wisbech, in his 52d year, Mr. Abraham Hardy, comptroller of the customs.

At Conington, Elizabeth Phillips. She was born, lived 85 years, and died, in the same house.

NORFOLK.

A new street is about to be built at Yarmouth, by public subscription. It will lead from the bridge to the market, and afford a shorter passage for carriages.

The late general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, at Lynn, was fully attended. The premium of a piece of plate, of ten guineas value, was voted to Mr. Bevan, of Riddleworth, for a crop of lucerne. The premium for preserving the greatest number of acres of turnips, was given to Mr. Repton, of Oxnead, subject to the inspection and report of three judges appointed. Two pens only of shearling wethers were shewn for the prizes, one of the Leicester breed, belonging to Mr. Johnson, of Kempston; the other, of the Southdown breed, to Mr. Hill, of Waterden; being without competition,

petition, and meritorious, they received the second prizes of five guineas value. Mr. Money, of Rainham, shewed a three-shear Leicester wether, which was slaughtered; its weight was 12st. 2lb. and the tallow 22½lb. Mr. Belcher shewed a two-shear wether, the same which he exhibited last year, a cross between a Wiltshire ewe and a Leicester top: when slaughtered, its weight was 8st. 10lb. and the tallow 13lb. Sir Joseph Banks's Treatise upon the Mildew in Wheat was received by the Society, and ought to be circulated as much as possible among agriculturists, who can make such observations upon the origin and progress, and effect of this evil, as may tend to produce a preventative, or a cure for it.

Married.] At Bungay, Mr. Meens to Miss Crisp.

At Wymondham, Mr. John Hewett, mariner, to Miss Rebecca Callow.

At East Dereham, Mr. Woods, surgeon, to Miss Burcham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Samuel Cornaby, of Lowestoft, to Miss Ann Fish.

At Southwold, Captain Welsh, of the royal navy, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of John Thompson, esq.—Mr. Peter Brunn to Miss Elizabeth Mayston, second daughter of Mr. Robert Mayston, both of Heacham.—Mr. James High, of East Tuddenham, to Miss Ann Hipkin, of Norwich.

At Norwich, Mr. Robert Goose to Miss Waller.

Died.] At Foulsham, aged 84, Mr. William Mays, a reputable farmer.

At Ludham, aged 20, Mr. John Weeds, son of Mr. Weeds, farmer.

At Bayfield, aged 33, Mrs. Savory, wife of Mr. J. Savory.

At Feltwell, aged 20, Cyril Clough, esq. only son of the Rev. Cyril Clough.

At Ashby-hall, Mr. Zaccheus Marshall, aged 65.

At Heydon, aged 85, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, many years a faithful servant in the families of Augustine Earle, and William Wiggett Bulmer, esqrs.

At Norwich, Mrs. Barnard, relict of the late John Barnard, esq.—Aged 55, Mr. Burcham, clerk of the parish of St. George, at Colegate.—Aged 80, Mr. Joseph Gibson.—Aged 22, Mrs. Pue, relict of the late Mr. William Pue, attorney.—Mrs. Elizabeth Shrimpling, relict of Mr. James Shrimpling.—Aged 72, Mr. Ephraim Clark, shoemaker. Miss Mary Ann Hicks, daughter of Mr. Hicks.

Aged 78, Jeremiah Ives, esq. alderman, who twice served the office of Mayor, in 1769 and 1795. He was senior alderman, and was in every sense entitled to the appellation of Father of the City. Intrinsic worth, general utility, active benevolence, were qualities which had long formed the basis of his public and private character; with supe-

rior intellectual attainments, were united extensive mercantile knowledge and experience, which were employed with unremitting attention, in promoting the commercial interests of that city. The grateful respect felt by his fellow citizens, for his ability, his integrity, his information, was frequently manifested, and particularly by their having twice in vain invited him to become their representative in parliament. He, however, accepted the delegation to the general meetings of British manufacturers; and there his enlightened mind and superior intelligence were so conspicuous, that he was immediately appointed chairman of that most distinguished body of assembled English merchants. Though long struggling with infirmity, he never lost that habitual cheerfulness which had accompanied him through life. Thus he finished his honourable career, mourned and regretted by all, endeared, beloved, and respected as a relation, a patron, and friend.

At Yarmouth, Captain Warren. He was suddenly seized with a violent pain in his head, and expired in an hour.—Aged 78, Mr. Thomas Howes, senior, who had retired many years from his business, as a house-carpenter and joiner.—Aged 73, Mrs. Matilda Church, a maiden lady, of good fortune, whose loss will be severely felt by many of the poor who were weekly relieved by her bounty.—Aged 26, Mrs. Preston, wife of Mr. Edward Preston, attorney.—Aged 18, Miss Charlotte Collett, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Collett, of Swanton Morley.—Suddenly, aged 9 years, Miss Ann Burrell, daughter of Mr. George Burrell, plumber and glazier, of Thetford.—Aged 70, Mrs. Ann Chastney, relict of the late Mr. John Chastney, merchant, of Trowse.

At North Elmham, Mrs. Buck, wife of Mr. William Buck, glover: her death was occasioned by being so near the fire, that her clothes caught the flames, and she was so dreadfully burnt as to survive only three hours.

At his father's house, Marlingford, aged 32, Mr. John Barker, a respectable grocer, late of Yarmouth.

At Beccles, aged 24, Miss Cross, daughter of Mr. Cross, late of Gorleston, near Yarmouth.—John Richardson, butcher. He was found dead on Beccles common, whither he is supposed to have gone for a bunch of furze, and being seized with a fit, expired.

SUFFOLK.

The postmasters general, for the particular accommodation and safety of the property of the inhabitants of Bury, have contracted to bring the mail coach from Newmarket, through Bury and Thetford, in its way to and from Norwich, which regulation will commence on the 6th of April next.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Gooding, of the coffee-house, to Miss Ribbans.—Rob. Gage Rock,

Rookwood, esq. of Coldham Hall, brother to Sir Thomas Gage, bart. to Miss Mary Worrick, daughter of the late Thomas Worrick, esq. banker, of Lancaster.—Mr. William Garnham, of Grundisburg, to Mrs. Tyrrell, of Clopton.

At Bury, John Harrington, a private in the West Suffolk militia, to Mrs. Schofield, aged 75. The bride is so extremely deaf, that it was with great difficulty the ceremony could be performed.

Died.] At Campsey Ash, Robert Sheppard, esq.

At Woodbridge, aged 22, Mr. Charles Brooke Riches, youngest son of Philip Riches, esq. banker.

At Weathersfield, aged 91, Mr. Joshua Nunn.

At Raw Hall, Bradfield St. Clare, Mrs. How, wife of Mr. John How.

At Lowestoft, aged 74, Mr. Roman.

At Lynn, Charles Eldon, esq. an alderman of that borough. He was returning home from a gentleman's house, where he had dined, when he fell down in the street, in a fit, and instantly expired.

At Edwardston, aged 91, Edward Burman, esq.

At Needham, aged 87, Mrs. Susan Paske, relict of the late J. Paske, esq.

Aged 64, Mrs. Fenn, a maiden lady, of Saxmundham.

At Southwold, aged 70, Mrs. Badeley, late of Walpole.

At Bury, Mrs. Tilbrook, widow of Mr. Tilbrook, baker.

Serjeant Stone, of the East Suffolk militia, son of Mr. Stone, butcher, of Bury. He was entering the barrack tavern, at Hull, to deliver a message to the serjeant-major, when he fell down, and instantly expired.

Aged 59, Matthias Wright, esq. chief magistrate of Bury St. Edmund's, being the third time of serving that important office. Possessing, in an eminent degree, a knowledge of those laws he was called on to administer, blended with a most tender regard for the liberty of the subject, and an urbanity that adorned his office, each of his administrations was strongly marked with judgment, lenity, and moderation. In his official situation, as a guardian of the poor, his humanity and feeling were extremely conspicuous, always exercising the power with which he was armed to better their condition, (by lessening the enormous, though necessary evil of indigence) as well as relieving them himself to the utmost of his power. As a scholar and a gentleman he was visited by the learned and polite, who are best able to estimate their loss by his dissolution.

ESSEX.

The depot for arms erecting on Springfield Hill, near Chelmsford, is now covered in, and with the four lodges at the corners,

forms a very handsome building, and has the appearance, to a stranger, of being the residence of some person of distinction.

Married.] At Harwich, Mr. Flower, of London, to Miss Wickham.

At Malden, Captain Short, of the 10th regiment of foot, to Miss Grantham, daughter of Captain Grantham, of the Durham militia.

Died.] At Bocking, Mrs. Brill, widow of the late Mr. J. G. Brill, miller.

At Witham, aged 19, Mr. Henry Rawlins, eldest son of Mr. Rawlins, surgeon.—Mr. T. Ray, grocer and draper.

At Harwich, Mrs. Elizabeth Deane, relict of Mr. John Deane.

At Gosfield, aged 66, Mrs. Wrigglesworth.

At Dunmow, Mrs. Hostage, of the post-office.

At Wanstead, Mrs. Waldo.

At the parsonage, Twinstead, Mrs. Grey, wife of the Rev. Robert Grey, rector of Twinstead and Yeldham.

At Colchester, Mr. Bateman, of the Fleece inn.

At Navestock, a few days after the birth of a son and heir, Lady Maria Micklethwaite, wife of John Micklethwaite, esq. Her ladyship was the last surviving daughter of Laura-Elizabeth Countess Waldegrave, and grand-daughter of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. She had just attained her 21st year, had been married only ten months, and was universally beloved and admired. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Beeston, in Norfolk. The hearse which conveyed her, and mourning coach, had each six horses, with elegant plumes of feathers, and black velvet cloths. The desk and pulpit were covered with white velvet, and the service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lindley. A number of persons were drawn together to witness the solemn grandeur of the funeral, and every one seemed to regret that one so young, so amiable, and so beautiful, enjoying every blessing of this mutable world, should have been so soon removed from her most affectionate husband, mother, and tender infant.

KENT.

Married.] At Faversham, Mr. John Coulter, of the powder mills, to Miss Cook, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cook.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Rouse, to Miss Pilcher.—Mr. John Parnell, upholsterer, to Mrs. Deane, daughter of the late Mr. T. Sankey.

At Folkstone, John Finniss, esq. paymaster in the army, to Miss S. Major.

Died.] At Blackheath, aged 27, Miss Mary Ann Scott, daughter of the late Samuel Scott, esq. of the island of Barbadoes.

At Stone Castle, near Dartford, Miss Sarah Berkeley, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley, royal marines.

At Newchurch, aged 70, Mr. S. Burton.

At

At Chilham, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Rick, widow of Mr. John Rick, of Moldash.

At Faversham, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B. Baker, one of the jurats of that town.

At Canterbury. Miss Mary Callaway, daughter of Mr. John Callaway, jun.—Aged 90, Mr. Beer, sen.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Ann Patteson, aged 73, sister of the late William Patteson, esq. of Canterbury.

At Throwleigh, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Parker, widow of the late Mr. John Parker, sen. and sister to the late Mrs. Sarah Hearnenden. Her remains were interred at Ospringe, near those of her late husband.

At Rochester, aged 23, Mr. John Thomas Simmons, a clerk of the Ordnance-office, London; eldest son of John Simmons, esq. of Rochester, one of the coroners of the county of Kent, and nephew of Dr. Simmons, physician to his Majesty. He was a young man of great mildness of disposition and integrity.

SURREY.

Married.] J. Cooper, esq. of Lavender Hill, to Miss A. Tomson, of Ramsgate, niece to Admiral Fox.

Mr. C. Booker, jun. to Miss Nealds, both of Guilford.

At the Quakers' meeting-house, at Esher, S. Alexander, jun. banker, of Ipswich, to Miss R. Beddell.—C. Fosse, esq. of Whitley, to Miss Sarah Wilson, of Hammer-smith.

Died.] At Carshalton Park, of an apoplexy, G. Taylor, jun. esq.

Aged 57, Frances the wife of W. Timson, esq. of Moor Park.

At Richmond, aged 76, E. Collins, esq.—Aged 81, B. Bradbury, esq.

SUSSEX.

The new huts erecting for the accommodation of troops at Bexhill, are found to contain every advantage of health and convenience; the number on the sick list being comparatively smaller than on any exhibiting the same number of men stationed elsewhere. The buildings are finished very expeditiously, and when the mess-rooms, guard-houses, &c. are completed, will form a very handsome town; the parade, or officers'-street, is nearly 200 feet wide, and 1000 feet in length.

A short time since, some labourers employed in digging for flints on the South Downs, near Clayton windmill, a few miles from Lewes, discovered, lying near each other, about a foot under the sod, eight large celts, dexterously chipped. Celts were used by the aboriginal inhabitants before the use of iron was known in this island, both as carpenters' tools and as weapons of war. The same men, on opening a large prominence, that had the appearance of a barrow, contiguous to the above spot, discovered the remains of a camp kitchen, evidently designed for the purposes of cookery, as it contained several fire-places, a large quantity of wood-

ashes, and many bones of different animals of food. This circular pile of stones was, at least, six feet in height originally, but having by time fallen into the sod, it at length became completely covered. In the centre of the excavation that remained was found a small vessel of unbaked earth, curiously dissected all round, for the admission of air, and supposed to have been used for the purpose of burning incense. This pile has been entirely removed, but there are two others adjacent that have not yet been explored. What favours the opinion of their being camp kitchens, is their vicinity to an old Roman camp on Wolfenbury-hill, where, on digging lately, were found three coins of the emperor Constantine, in excellent preservation.

Married.] At Plumpton, Mr. Wisdom, of Henfield, to Miss Holinwood.

At Cowfold, Mr. William Charmann, to Mrs. Lintott, widow of the late J. Lintott, esq.—Mr. Newington, of Brighton, to Miss Kent.

At Brighton, — Osborne, esq. to Miss Ward, daughter of the Hon. Mr. and Lady Arabella Ward.

At Chichester, the Rev. Mr. Howell, of Charlton, Hants, to Miss Charlotte Isted, sister to Samuel Isted, esq. of Ecton, lieutenant-colonel of the Northamptonshire militia.

Died.] At Horsham, Mr. Guilford Vinall, formerly a draper and grocer there, but who, some years since, retired from business.

At Slaugham, Mr. John Longhurst.

At Newhaven, Mr. Gabriel Brooker, comptroller of the customs, and collector of the pier duties.

At Lewes, Mr. Stephen Stevens.

At Chichester, aged 59, the Rev. Edward Ellis, M. A. rector of Merston, and vicar of Westbourne and Burham.

At Hand Cross, aged 22, Mrs. Knowles, wife of Mr. Knowles. Her remains were interred in the church-yard at Slaugham. She had desired that she might be borne to the grave by eight men, dressed in new black round frocks, with the shoulder-straps marked in white, E. K. the initials of her name, the day on which she died, and her age, black neckcloths, and black stockings. This singular request was complied with, and the novel appearance drew together a considerable number of people.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. H. W. Dyer, to Miss C. Simmonds.—J. H. Waddington, esq. of Little Park, to Miss E. B. Grove, second daughter of T. Grove, esq. of Fern House, Wilts.—Mr. J. Stevens, ironmonger, of Andover, to Miss Lee, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Lee, of Winchester.—Mr. Francis Squibb, farmer, of Barjerry, near Beaulieu, to Miss Ann Pinhorn, of Fordingbridge.

At Lymhurst, Mr. Richard Blake, of the New Inn, Exbury, aged 22, to Miss Ann Witlock,

Witlock, aged 50, being the third wife he has married within two years.

Died.] At Portsmouth, at the house of G. Poore, esq. Daniel Collins, esq. of Egypt, Isle of Wight.—Aged 73, Mrs. Wallis, relict of P. Wallis, esq. master shipwright of his Majesty's yard at Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Aged 43, Mr. William Taplin. His death was occasioned by falling over a wheelbarrow, carelessly left in the street after dark.—Aged 75, Mrs. J. Sivell.—Mrs. Barton, aged 95.—Mrs. Williams, mother of J. Williams, esq. of the customs.—Mr. Mottley, sen. in the 68th year of his age.

At Averstoke, Captain Sarradine, of the navy.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. E. Taylor, aged 94.—Mrs. Howard, aged 88.—Mr. S. Squire, an eminent farrier, aged 87.

In London, Daniel Hobson, esq. of Somerby, near Ringwood.

At Hurlborne Priors, aged 22, Miss L. Lowman, third daughter of Mr. Henry Lowman.

At Maidfanger, near Basingstoke, Edward Fisher, esq. one of his Majesty's commissioners of excise, and late under-secretary of state.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Andrews, surgeon, to Miss Mary Allam, youngest daughter of John Allam, esq.

At Downton, Mr. Thomas Waters, second son of Mr. Waters, of Amesbury, to Miss Short, only daughter of the late Mr. Short, of North Charford, Hants.

In London, Francis Dugdale Astley, esq. of Everley, in this county, to Miss Geatt, daughter of the late Henry Geatt, esq. of Birmingham.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 83, Mrs. Symphon.—Mr. Young, formerly of Southampton.—Mr. Pearce, of the Six Bells.—Mr. Edward Feltham, painter and glazier.

William Mackey, esq. of Stowey, and Tate of Jamaica.

At Winterbourne Stoke, Mr. George Kellow.

At Milton, near Pewsey, John Webb, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

At Quidhampton, Mrs. Dyer: she fell down in a fit, and instantly expired.

At Steeple Langford, Mrs. Clarke. By some accident her clothes took fire, and she was so much burned as to occasion her almost immediate death.

Suddenly, at his house near Cricklade, just after getting into bed, Mr. Charles Poulton, an eminent salesman and grazier. Few men, in the various and extensive dealings which he had with mankind, bore a more uniform good character for honesty and punctuality.

At Warminster, aged 33, Mrs. Strode, wife of Mr. George Strode, clothier.

Aged 59, Mr. William Wansey, of Warminster. In the death of this excellent man the cause of civil and religious liberty has lost a steady and enlightened advocate. The education he received, under the care of the late Mr. Burgh, of Newington (author of *Political Disquisition*, *Dignity of Human Nature*, &c.), early inspired him with that ardent love and desire to investigate the truth, which so eminently distinguished Mr. Burgh himself, and which has since characterized so great a number of his pupils. Having this end constantly in view through life, it may truly be affirmed of the subject of this notice, that while he was not only ready, but ever eager to bestow the most candid consideration and attention on the opinions of others, however adverse his own, he never, for a moment, hesitated, if conviction followed, to give up his immediate assent, both in opinion and practice. Yielding to no one in a steady and inflexible adherence to the cause which his natural judgment led him to espouse, he was never surpassed in the most liberal and charitable views of those who differed from him; considering, as he often used to say, that opinion was a matter of necessity, and not of choice. Never was he heard to express himself with acrimony of others, because they differed from him in religious faith, however preposterous such faith might appear to him; unless, indeed, it was insisted on as exclusively right, and the belief of it established, and enjoined on others by pains and penalties. In this case, his liveliest indignation has often been excited; and at the various times the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts has been agitated, he contributed much, by his personal exertions and his purse, and often by his pen, to the measures necessary to bring the question to a parliamentary hearing. On these occasions the fugitive publications of the day were indebted to him for some of the most appropriate and pointed disputations on the subject. And the Dissenters having been charged by a dignitary of the church, now on the bench, with holding opinions inconsistent with the welfare of Government, Mr. Wansey replied, in a pamphlet entitled "*Remarks on a Letter to the Protestant Dissenters*," which was considered, by those interested in the subject, as exhibiting a clear, concise, and masterly view of the arguments which bear on the question. In religion, he associated himself with a small body of Protestant dissenters, who conduct their worship, in most respects, in consonance with the sentiments of the late Dr. Priestley; yet he disdained the appellation of sectarian, and his utmost wish was, that the distinction of Unitarian or Trinitarian, Socinian or Calvinist, should be absorbed in the general denomination of Christian. His view of politics led him generally to agree with those who have, of late, been in a minority; a minority small, indeed, in number,

number, but dignified by talent, and whose opinions, all must acknowledge, are so far entitled to respect, in as much as they pointed out, almost with a prophetic eye, those evils which have, in fact, resulted from pursuing the system that has been adopted. In domestic life, it is superfluous to publish to the world, how well, and to what admiration, the same love of principle which guided his public views, added to a most affectionate heart, enabled him to discharge the various duties of a private station. The tears of his family, and regret of his friends, will long, very long, bedew and honour his memory.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Richardson, dancing-master, of Reading, to Miss Kemp, of Dulwich.

Died.] At Sonning, Mr. Bromley, of the Bull inn.

At Egham, Mrs. Mackafon, wife of Mr. Andrew Mackafon, of that place.

At Cliveley, Mr. George Goddard.

At Bishopswood, Mr. Piercy, farmer.

At Windsor, Miss Hart, sister of the Rev. Thomas Hart, fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

An experiment is about to be made, with a view to ascertain the number of vagrants now in Bath, and to distinguish between fraud and real distress; and it is hoped that the respectable visitors and inhabitants will contribute their aid on the occasion. A great number of tickets will be distributed throughout the town, which will refer to an office for inquiry into occasional distress. The nobility and gentry are requested, upon any application for charity by a common beggar, to give one of the tickets instead of pecuniary relief. The tickets will refer to gentlemen sitting for the purpose of conducting such inquiry, at the office of the Bath Agricultural Society, at the corner of Hetling-court.

Lord Newark has resolved that a carriage-road shall immediately be made to the Lower Assembly-Rooms, at Bath; and other improvements on his lordship's estate in the lower town, so long in agitation, will, in a short time, be actively commenced.

Mr. Reynolds, late of Coalbrook Dale, has made the benevolent offer of 500*l.* towards opening a new ward in the Bristol infirmary, on condition of its being completely fitted for opening before the end of the present year; which offer has been accepted by the trustees. A subscription has been opened for carrying into effect the wishes of Mr. Reynolds, and there is no doubt but that the well-known liberality of the citizens of Bristol will speedily furnish a sufficient fund for opening the additional ward, and also in aid of building the new wing. To accomplish this object, the charity is already in possession of an accumulated fund of 4500*l.* and it appears to the committee that it will be necessary to raise,

by donations, a farther sum of 10,000*l.* of which 2000*l.* have already been subscribed, to defray the expence of building the new wing, and to secure permanently a part of the income required to support it; in addition to which, an increased annual subscription of 1200*l.* will be sufficient to effect this purpose.

Married.] At Bridgewater, Mr. Edward Mayo, portrait painter, to Miss Harriet Cals, daughter of Mr. William Cals, of the Swan inn.

At Bristol, Mr. John Driver, to Miss H. Webb.—Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Griffith, eldest daughter of Mr. Griffith, of Upper Easton.—Mr. Nehemiah Bartley, jun. to Miss Taylor.——— Bingham, esq. barrister at law, of Dublin, to Miss Priscilla Hinton, daughter of Mr. Stephen Hinton.—Captain Patrick Doyle, to Miss Morris, niece of J. Butler, esq. merchant.

At Bath, Rear-Admiral Scott, of Springfield, near Southampton, to Mrs. Crowder, relict of James Crowder, esq. of Jamaica.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. William Reeves, sen.—Mrs. Leatham, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Frances Jones, daughter of the late Loftus Jones, esq. of Ireland.—Mr. Tippet.—Miss Langley, daughter of Mrs. Langley, of the New inn, Horse-street.—Mrs. Ann Mayow, sister of the late John Mayow, esq.—Aged 76, Mrs. Harrington, wife of Dr. Harrington.

Aged 54, Thomas Jarvis, esq. member of his Majesty's Council, in the island of Antigua. His character was distinguished for truth and integrity, with upright and highly honourable principles in all the relations of society. His manners were mild, and conciliatory; he was a tender and affectionate husband and father, a sincere friend, and kind master.

Mr. Cimador, a vocal performer of the first celebrity. His death is not more to be lamented as a loss to the profession, than regretted as a chasm in society at large; for never was a man more generally esteemed for his many estimable qualities.

Governor Pownall, universally lamented, because universally respected by all who knew him. He met his death with fortitude, being well prepared for the event, having long familiarized his mind to the contemplation of it. The excellent writings he hath left behind him, give ample evidence of his uncommon abilities. He retained his faculties, in perfect vigour, to the latest period of his life, as many scientific men can witness, who attended him almost to the close of it. In his early days he filled a situation in the Board of Trade, and was much esteemed by Lord Halifax, who was first lord of that board. In those times, this board, of office, was the best school for young gentlemen, to obtain a rudimental knowledge of the commerce, the politics, and the interests of their country. Mr. Burke, however, by

his bill of reform, in the year 1782, aboliſhed this office. Mr. Thomas Pownall (the ſubject of this ſketch) conſtantly paid a particular and ſedulous attention to the affairs of the colonies. At the beginning of the ſeven years' war with France, which commenced in America, in 1754 (two years before it broke out in Europe), a number of perſons, who were ſtyled commiſſioners, being deputed from each colony, aſſembled at Albany, to conſider of the beſt method they could deviſe to defend themſelves againſt the French, who were making great and alarming encroachments on their back ſettlements. This aſſembly was called the Albany Congreſs, and was the firſt Congreſs held in America. The precedent of this Congreſs gave riſe to the ſubſequent plan of a Congreſs Government, eſtabliſhed at the revolution in 1775. As ſoon as the intention of the colonies to hold a Congreſs at Albany was known in England, Mr. Pownall immediately foreſaw the danger to the mother country that this project of a general union would draw after it, if once permitted; and he preſented a ſtrong and impreſſive memorial to Lord Halifax on the ſubject. This was in the year 1754. The plan which the Congreſs had in view was, to form a great council of deputies from all the colonies; with a Governor-General to be appointed by the crown, and empowered to take meaſures for the common ſafety; and to raiſe money for the execution of their deſigns. The miniſtry did not approve of this plan: but, ſeeing that they could not prevent the commiſſioners meeting, they reſolved to take advantage of this diſtreſs of the colonies, to turn the ſubject of deliberation to their own account. For this purpoſe they ſent over a propoſal, that the Congreſs ſhould be aſſiſted in their conſiderations by two of the King's council from each colony, be empowered to erect forts, to levy troops, and to draw on the treaſury in London for the monies wanted; and the treaſury to be reimbursed by a tax on the colonies, to be laid by the Britiſh Parliament. This propoſal was peremptorily rejected becauſe it gave to the Britiſh Parliament a power to tax the colonies. This was the firſt idea of taxing the colonies by the authority of Parliament. Theſe facts are but little known. Although Mr. Pownall did not agree with the miniſtry in the whole extent of their propoſal, yet they thought him a gentleman ſo well acquainted with the affairs of the colonies, that, in the year 1757, they appointed him Governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in the room of Mr. Shirley, removed. He did not give his confidence to Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Oliver, nor to any of their party; which they reſented, by propagating a variety of ſlanders againſt him amongſt the people, particularly amongſt the clergy, with a view of making his ſituation uncomfortable to him. He was a friend to liberty, and to the conſtitution; and therefore he countenanced no

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plots againſt either. Being exceedingly averſe to diſputation, after two years reſidence, he ſolicited to be recalled. In the year 1759, Mr. Bernard (afterwards Sir Francis) was removed from New Jerſey to Maſſachuſett's Bay, and Governor Pownall went to New Jerſey in his room. He ſtaid in New Jerſey but a very ſhort time, being almoſt immediately appointed Governor, Captain-General, and Vice-Admiral, of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttleton, now Lord Lyttleton. He ſtaid in Carolina until the year 1761, when, at his own deſire, he was recalled. Upon his arrival in London, he was appointed director-general of the office of controul, with the rank of colonel in the army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand in Germany. While in this ſituation, having permitted ſome oats to paſs from Bremen for the uſe of the army, Mr. John Gueſt, who had been appointed inſpector of the magazines in Germany, declared they were damaged, and unfit for uſe: and he ſent a memorial to the lords of the treaſury in London, charging Governor Pownall with miſconduct in this matter. After ſome examination, the charge appeared to be unfounded, and in conſequence, Mr. Gueſt was diſmiſſed from his employment. Gueſt came to London, and, in the ſpirit of revenge, ſent a copy of his memorial to Mr. Wilkes, who cauſed it to be printed in the fortieth number of the North Briton. At the end of the war Governor Pownall returned to England. His accounts were examined, and paſſed with honour. At the general election, in 1768, he was choſen repreſentative in Parliament, for Tregony, in Cornwall. At this time the hoſtile deſigns of the Britiſh cabinet, againſt America, were become perfectly obvious. All America ſaw them, and every colony was ſeized with a general alarm. Theſe deſigns, and the meaſures which were founded upon them, Governor Pownall ſtrenuouſly and uniformly opposed in Parliament. His firſt eſſay was againſt the bill for ſuſpending the legiſlature of New York. In the debate on that bill he declared, with a warm and ſtrong emphasis, "That it was a fact, which the houſe ought to be apprized of in all its extent, that the people of America, univerſally, unitedly, and unalterably, are reſolved not to ſubmit to any internal tax impoſed upon them by any legiſlature, in which they have not a ſhare by repreſentatives of their own election.*" At this time very few people in England believed that America would make any ſerious reſiſtance: but, in a few years, Governor Pownall's words were found to be ſtrictly true. His other ſpeeches in Parliament, which are many in number, and very intereſting, were all printed by Mr. Almon, in his Parliamentary Register, from Governor Pownall's own manuſcripts. The Go-

* Prior documents, p. 163.

vernor also assisted Mr. Almon, very considerably, in his *American Remembrancer*; twenty volumes: a work that is now become extremely scarce. At the general election, in 1775, Governor Pownall was elected representative in Parliament for Minehead, in Somersetshire. Throughout this Parliament he continued to oppose every measure that was inimical to America. He approved of Mr. Grenville as a minister, but not of his American measures; which, he said, were suggested and recommended by those persons in America to whom he had refused to give his confidence; and who, he said, were the enemies of both countries. He highly esteemed the late Lords Chatham and Temple, whom he always considered to be the truly disinterested friends of their country. With Dr. Franklin he was also upon terms of sincere friendship. And he was, with equal ardour, the opponent of that system of government which Mr. Burke so happily denominated "a double cabinet." At the general election, in 1780, he retired from Parliament: but he preserved his connection and friendship with Mr. Almon. Some time afterwards he quitted Richmond, and retired to Bedfordshire; but frequently visited London and Bath. The following is a list of Governor Pownall's literary productions.—*The Administration of the Colonies*. First published by Walter, and afterwards by Almon. It went through several editions.—*Observations on his own Bread Bill*. A few copies were given to his friends, but the tract was never published.—*Memoir entitled Drainage and Navigation but one united Work*; and an *Outfall into deep Water the first and necessary Step to it*. Addressed to the Corporation of Lynn Regis and Bedford Level. Printed at Lynn.—*Of the Laws and Commission of Sewers*. Quarto. Never published.—*Considerations on the Indignity suffered by the Crown, and Dishonour brought upon the Nation, by the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with an English Subject*. 1772. Quarto. Almon. (Ironical.)—*A Letter from Governor Pownall to Adam Smith, L.L.D. F.R.S. Being an Examination of several Points of Doctrine laid down in his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations."* Quarto. 1776. Almon.—*A Topographical Description of such Parts of North America as are contained in the annexed Map of the Middle British Colonies, &c. in North America*. 1776. Folio. Almon. The map was Lewis Evans's map, corrected, and continued to the year 1775.—*A Treatise on Antiquities*. 1783. Doddsley.—*A Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of America*. 1781. Almon.—*Two Memorials, with an explanatory Preface*. 1783. Doddsley.—*Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe, and the Atlantic*. 1803. Debrett. In the month of August, 1765, he married Lady Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard Fawkener, who was many years ambassador at the Porte; and who, while

resident there, wrote a very elaborate account and description of Constantinople, more curious and entertaining than any in our books. It has never been printed. Her ladyship died in March, 1777. Governor Pownall died at Bath, on the 25th of February, 1805, in the 85th year of his age. It is not necessary to write any eulogy on his character: the detail of his public conduct is the best eulogy. He was a faithful servant to his sovereign, and a sincere friend to his country.

At Bristol, Mr. Simpson, apothecary.—Mr. Orlando Wells, son of the late Mr. Peter Wells.—At the Hot Wells, Mrs. Barton, of Torkil House, Ireland. Her affectionate kindness to her relations, and her unceasing exertions in acts of charity and benevolence to all around her, make her loss sincerely regretted.—Aged 63, Mr. Alexander.—Mr. William Robert James, merchant, and Swedish vice-consul.—Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Edmund Armstrong, esq. and eldest daughter of Nathaniel Strode, esq. of St. Croix.—Mr. William Llewellyn, woollen-draper.

At Tiverton, Mr. Walter Tanner.

At Batheaston, Mrs. Lea, wife of John Lea, esq.

At Newton Poppleford, Mrs. Reed, widow of Mr. Henry Reed, merchant. She was walking in her garden, and stooped to take something from the ground, when it is supposed she burst a blood-vessel, as she expired in a few minutes.

At Telsford, — Greenhill, esq.

At Portbury, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Samuel Norman, formerly a surgeon at Yatton.

At Blagdon Court, the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. New.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. A. F. Luttrell, of Quantorhead, near Watchett, to Miss Gatchel, fifth daughter of Mr. Gatchel.—The Rev. Robert Serrell Wood, of Osmington, to Miss Bray, only daughter of Edward Bray, esq. of Tavistock, Devon.

At Weymouth, Mr. George Barrett, to the beautiful Miss Garland.

At Luppit, Mr. Snell, to Miss Loman.

Died.] At Stockland, Mrs. Knott, wife of Thomas Knott, esq.

At Hawkchurch, Mrs. Read, widow of the late Mr. John Read.

At Spettisbury, aged 70, Mr. Robert Stroud.

At Corfcombe, Mr. William Williams, senior, one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish, aged 90. He enjoyed a long series of uninterrupted health, till within two years of his death, when he became blind, but retained his other senses to the last.

At Dorchester, aged 80, Mr. George Strickland, attorney at law, many years town-clerk and governor of the corporation of that borough.—Aged 92, Mrs. Austin.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Exeter, convened by the Mayor of that city, was lately

lately held, in which it was resolved, and recommended to the public, to refuse all promissory notes under five pounds, except those of the Bank of England; and also to refuse all local notes even of five pounds and upwards, not payable in London. A meeting of the inhabitants of Plymouth was also held on the same day, at which the same resolutions were adopted.

Married.] At Exeter, James Buckler Bayley, esq. captain in the First Wilts militia, to Miss Bishop.—Mr. Midland, tea-dealer, to Miss Kingdon, daughter of Mr. Z. Kingdon.

At Plymouth, Mr. Davies, surgeon, of the royal artillery waggon-train, to Miss H. Batt, third daughter of the late J. Batt, esq. of Moditonham, Cornwall.

At Northam, near Exeter, the Rev. John Edgecombe, rector of Thornbury, to Miss Heywood, daughter of the late Rev. William Arthur Heywood.

At Exmouth, the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, to Miss Clarke, a lady possessed of a very large fortune.—Brigadier-Gen. Thewles, to Miss Frances Ravenscroft, second daughter of Edward Ravenscroft, esq.

At Stonehouse, Edmund Luscombe, esq. contractor for Swedish stores to the royal dockyards, to Miss Caroline Le Grice, second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Le Grice, of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Dawlish, the Rev. Charles Robinson, youngest son of Sir George Robinson, bart. to Miss Charlotte Pennyman, daughter of Sir John Pennyman, of Rife Cottage.

Died.] At Eastbury, Mrs. Lyddon, a widow lady, who managed an extensive farm in the parish of Carhampton.

At Exeter, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Short, relict of the late Rev. William Short, and daughter of the late Rev. John Snow, many years a canon and precentor of the cathedral. She was a very amiable and charitable woman.—Mrs. Kennaway, relict of Abraham Kennaway, esq. merchant.—Aged 89, Mrs. Chamberlain, mother of Mr. Chamberlain, draper.—Aged 86, Mrs. Merivale, relict of the Rev. Samuel Merivale.—Mrs. Mary Dacie, sister to Mr. John Dacie.

At Plymouth, Mr. Aaron Wills, eldest son of Mr. Wills, cabinet-maker.—Aged 64, Captain T. Wooldridge, post captain in the royal navy.—Miss Wheeler, eldest daughter of Mr. Wheeler; a young lady of excellent character.—Mrs. Snow, wife of Mr. Snow, merchant.

At Cotleigh, the Rev. J. Michell, rector of that place.

At Maryanflay, near South Molton, Mr. John Adams.

At Silverton, in an advanced age, Mr. Richerds.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Breock, by the Rev. John Molefworth, Joseph Childs, esq. of Liskeard, an eminent solicitor at that place, and deputy-receiver of the Duchy of Corn-

wall, to Miss Ann Borlase, youngest daughter of George Borlase, esq. of Wadebridge.

At Bodmin, Mr. Joseph Broad, aged 18, son of Mr. Richard Broad, watchmaker, to Miss Ann Oliver, aged 17.

At St. Austell, Capt. Wolfe, to Miss Doidge, of Charlestown.

At Creed Church, Richard Serll, esq. to Miss Philippa Hore.

At Mudron Church, Mr. John Smith, master of the Richard of London, to Miss Nicholls.—John Ley, esq. of St. Ives, to Miss Tooke, of Launceston.

At St. Mabyn, near Bodmin, Richard Andrew, esq. to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown, of St. Tudy.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Ley, to Miss Elizabeth Ellis, of Ludgvan.

Died.] At Haligan, Mrs. Tremayne, wife of Henry Hawkins Tremayne, esq.

At Lelant, Mr. Thomas Johns, innkeeper.

At St. German's, Mr. John Mulles, jun. aged 19, a member of the St. German's yeomanry cavalry. This young man is the first that the troop has lost by death since its formation, a period of nearly nine years.

At Lostwithiel, Mrs. Hugo, relict of the late Mr. Nicholas Hugo, one of the burgesses of that borough.

At Truro, Mr. William Osler, son of Mr. Osler.

At St. Ives, Capt. Humphrey Long, of the sloop Betsey, of Bristol.

At St. Columb, Mr. Thomas Retalack, aged 27, mercer and draper.

WALES.

At a late meeting of the Breconshire Agricultural Society, at Brecon, several candidates appeared, but the principal premium was adjudged to Walter Jeffreys, esq. for the best crop of hoed turnips. There was only one candidate for the premium for drill husbandry, to whom it would have been awarded, had he not omitted to give the regular notice required by the society.

The Swansea canal, in the course of the year 1804, produced a gross income of 3590l. 8s. 4d. chiefly arising from the tonnage of 54,235 tons of coal and culver, brought down by it, and exported at Swansea.

A subscription has been opened at the Brecon bank, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible level for a rail-road from the Monmouth and Brecon canal to the river Wye. When the plan is drawn, it is expected that an application will immediately be made to Parliament, to carry the undertaking into effect.

There were, last year, in four parishes contiguous to Aberyistwith, no less than thirteen Sunday schools, in a flourishing state. In the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr alone, there were about 500 Sunday scholars, children and adults. The London Society for promoting Sunday Schools has presented about 4000 testaments and spelling-books to about 80 Sunday schools, in South Wales, at the request of the parochial clergy, and others.

Sunday schools have lately been established in the parishes of St. Silian and Llanwennen, near Lampeter, and near the Devil's Bridge, Cardiganshire; and there are fourteen schoolmasters presiding over the Sunday school at Tregarran, in the same county. The Welsh Sunday school at Merthyr Tidvil, Glamorganshire, consists of about 200 scholars, including about fifty adults.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Mrs. Jane Blome. She was sitting near the fire, preparing to retire to rest, when, by some accident, her clothes caught fire, and before any assistance could be afforded, she was so dreadfully burnt, that she expired next morning in great agony.

At Swansea, aged 73, Edward Snead, esq. many years coroner for the seignory of Gower, an appointment in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort.

At Pontypandy, near Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, Nicholas Price, esq. late a captain in the militia of that county.

In Flintshire, aged 81, E. Lloyd, esq.

At Bishopstone, near Swansea, the Rev. Thomas Edwards, rector of that parish.

At Bruiston, Glamorganshire, Mr. William Rees, youngest son of John Rees, esq.

At Aberystwith, the Rev. Richard Lloyd, vicar of Llanbadarn Fawr, Cardiganshire.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The several church sessions of Anderston, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, have determined to persevere in a resolution, formerly agreed to and long acted upon, of giving education, gratis, to all who apply for it. They are taught spelling, reading English, and to repeat the catechisms of the church. The requisite necessary for admission to school, is simply a card from a minister or elder of the district, to any of the schoolmasters. Should such a praiseworthy and highly beneficial measure be extended over the United Kingdom, the most blessed effects to society would result from it.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, have voted the sum of fifty guineas, towards defraying the expence of erecting a new Magdalen Asylum in that city.

A remarkable bullock, bred by, and the property of the late Colonel Hamilton, of Pencaitland, was lately sold by public roup, at the sum of ninety seven pounds sterling, to a butcher of Edinburgh. He was allowed by all judges to be of a remarkable fine quality, and the price is certainly the highest ever given in Scotland for a bullock for slaughter.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. David Fullerton, jun. Montrose, to Miss Aitchison, daughter of Mr. Alex. Aitchison, compiler of the Encyclopædia Perthenis and other works.—Mr. William Murison, to Mrs. Shaw of Muirtown.

At Craigton, Alexander West Hamilton, esq. to Miss Mary Ritchie, daughter of the late James Ritchie, of Busbie, esq.

At Greenock, Mr. William Fleck, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, to Miss Ann Crawford, second daughter of the late John Crawford, esq. of Whitteburn, near Largs.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Sir James Stirling, bart.—Mrs. Elizabeth Howison, wife of Robert Scott, esq. late of Orchard.—Mr. James Anderson, jun. writer.—In his 70th year, David Robert Mitchel, esq. of Dulish.

At Hullerhirst, Ayrshire, William Kelfo, esq.

At Old Aberdeen, Mrs. Martha Reid, relict of Dr. Carmichael, and daughter of the late Dr. Reid, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow.

At Bombay, in the prime of life, Mr. George Forbes, second son of Captain Forbes, at Glenconry. He was a very promising young man, and will be long regretted by his friends.

At his house, near Glasgow, the Rev. Mr. Daniel Hyndman, minister of South Knapdale, Argyleshire.

At Glasgow, Miss Elizabeth Banks, second daughter of the late Mr. John Banks, Carron Works.—Mr. James Allan, merchant.

At Greenock, Mr. Robert Collier, eldest son of Captain Collier, barrack-master of Dumbarton Castle.

At Kirkwall, John Trail, esq. of Woodwick.

At Flushing, John M'Nab, esq. only son of the deceased Angus M'Nab, esq. late commander of the Henry Dundas East Indiaman, an amiable young man, much and justly regretted.

At Dumfries, in an advanced age, Mrs. Christian Wauchope, daughter of James Wauchope of Comistoun, and relict of the Rev. Mr. Archibald Little, minister of Kirkpatrick-Ingroy.

At his father's house, in Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Kennedy, son of John Kennedy, esq. of Underwood, Ayrshire. Without the imputation of flattery, it may be asserted of this young man, that few have fallen in the bloom of life, who could have entered on its career with fairer prospects, or whose untimely fate will be lamented with sincerer sorrow. His manners, his talents, and his literary acquirements universally attracted the admiration of his friends, and secured their affectionate esteem. It was the generous aim of him, who united to the tender name and duties of a father, those of the instructor, the companion, and the friend, from the earliest dawn of reason in this amiable youth, to cherish, to regulate, and to mature his taste, to imbue his mind with every liberal science, and to animate his heart to every manly feeling of virtue and of honour; and in the pursuit of these enlightened and laudable views his most sanguine wishes were not disappointed. But no sooner had he accomplished his delightful task of superintending the education of a son highly gifted by nature, and whose mind was cultivated by various and incessant study, than all the ardent hopes and fond anticipations of the father and the friend were buried in his grave. That passion for literature and general science which was early awakened in this lamented youth, sought its gratification in those manly studies which not only elevate and adorn the conversation, but strengthen and expand the imagination and the reason, while they vary and enlarge the resources of the mind; and in that

that seminary which has been long distinguished as a nurse of letters and liberal erudition, and whose system comprehends all the fairest advantages for unfolding the varieties of genius, and appreciating the extent of talents, he ranked among the foremost of her ingenuous sons. Destined to a learned profession, in which among the many candidates for distinction, few are enabled to obtain the prize, the powers of his understanding equally solid and acute, his habits of application which were systematic and invincible, and by which it is to be feared he anticipated his end—stimulated by a generous and liberal ambition, afforded the most pleasing omens of future eminence and honour. On the 16th of June 1804, he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar; on which occasion was delivered his *Disputatio Juridica, de Servitutibus Prediorum Rusticorum*; to which is prefixed a discussion on the origin and foundation of property, written with great vigour and purity of style, and in which he discovers considerable research, and much sagacity of reflection. Alas! he survived this honourable exertion of his talents but a few short months.

Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus
Tam chari capitis?

IRELAND.

A charitable institution, under the name of the Dublin Repository, (on a plan similar to those of Manchester and other towns in England) has been established in the metropolis, under the immediate patronage of the Countess of Hardwicke. It is aided by the subscriptions of some of the first characters in Ireland, many of whom not only contribute to, but act as receivers for it. The rules and regulations adopted in the infant institution are as follow:—"The benefits arising from institutions of this nature are too generally known to render any enumeration of them necessary. One common outline applies, with little variation, to all; and upon public favour, and private, regular, superintending perseverance, do all entirely depend for their utility and support. The firmest reliance may be placed on the steady and uniform application of the ladies who have undertaken the direction of the Dublin Repository, and also on the civility and attention of a respectable and well-educated female, who is to conduct the sale. Once in every month the governesses will meet to settle the accounts, and to inspect and regulate the whole concern; and on one day in each week two of them will, in rotation, attend, to receive and pay for work, to reject such as is unsuitable, or improperly done, and to examine into every particular of internal arrangement: on which day the sale-room will be shut. The hours of sale will be from eleven till four. To every article sent into the Repository a ticket must be affixed, on which shall be written the price at which the owner proposes to sell it, and the signature or initials by which it is to

be distinguished. In order to prevent even the appearance of abuse, all such ladies as have no motives for wishing to conceal their names, will be expected to designate the object for which their charitable exertions are intended; and, whenever practicable, to send the persons whom they mean to benefit to receive the produce of the sale of their work. Only one penny in the shilling shall be deducted from the price of each article sold. No article shall be admitted into the Repository the price of which is not moderate, and great pains will be taken to have every thing in it either useful or fashionable. To encourage the manufacture of straw-plait in this country, is a matter of considerable importance. The Repository offers an eligible mode of disposing of all wrought in charity schools or by individuals, either in the plait or made up into bonnets. Another object with the governesses will be to provide materials for industry for many unfortunate females, who, in a state of indigence, are able and willing to work, yet might starve before they could otherwise obtain the means of employment; strict enquiry will, however, be made into the characters of such, and some satisfactory recommendation or security required. In certain cases, a part of the price of the article will be advanced upon the deposit of it in the sale-room. The annual subscription for each person is not to exceed half a guinea, but donations to any amount will, most thankfully, be received. A fund thus raised will be requisite to pay for apartments in a central situation, to secure an adequate salary to a respectable conductress, to admit the proposed plan of relieving some distressed females, and to defray other incidental expences. Should the generosity of the public furnish a supply beyond the unavoidable expenditure of this institution, the surplus shall be faithfully appropriated either to a wider diffusion of its advantages, or for the combining with it some scheme whereby misery may be alleviated, and industry promoted."

At a meeting of the Friends to the Sick Poor of the city of Waterford, it appeared, on examining the accounts, that 220l. 2s. 3d. had been expended in the last year; by which upwards of sixty persons (in some instances whole families) were relieved weekly, who in health had but small means of subsistence, but when attacked by sickness were reduced to extreme poverty.

Married. At Limerick, Thomas Kelly, aged 89 years, to Miss Bridget Maddigan, aged 14 years. This seems a great disparity: but the only difference is, that the one was in the first and the other in the second childhood—one not yet arrived at and the other past the age of discretion.

At Waterford, Edmund Quinlan, esq. to Miss Doherty, daughter to Edmund Doherty, of Mount Brunis, esq.

At Galway, Lieutenant Doherty, of the

38th regiment of foot, to Miss Margaret Lynch, daughter to Martin Lynch, of Lavally, esq.

Christopher O'Reilly, esq. of Anneville, co. Longford, to Miss Julia O'Ferrall, daughter of Richard O'Ferrall, esq. of Prospect, in the same county.

At Cork, Thomas Forsyth, esq. to Miss Collins, of Kilworth.

Patrick Ryan, esq. of Thurles, to Miss Eleanor Cahin, daughter of Mr. William Cahin, of Clonmel.

In Dublin, John Vesey Harris, esq. to Mrs. Curtis, relict of James Curtis, esq. late of the royal navy.—Ralph Thornton, esq. attorney, to Miss Morris, daughter of Nicholas Morris, esq.

Died.] At Dublin, L. Quin, esq. a gentleman well known in the fashionable circles of that metropolis. He put a period to his life by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol as he lay in bed. He quitted a party at Lady Glandore's at two in the morning, and appeared afterwards in good spirits at the Kildare-street club-house. Mr. Quin was very remarkable for his taste for scarce books, of which he possessed a most valuable collection. This gentleman was a melancholy instance of the fatal effects of the *ennui* into which an active mind is apt to sink from the want of a solid and rational employment suited to its powers. He inherited from his father an estate of five hundred pounds a-year, which, added to a place of eight hundred pounds a year in the Castle of Dublin, put him in possession of ample means, if it be considered that he had no family, and was not of expensive habits. He bespoke the case of pistols, with one of which he shot himself, a few days before the fatal event, and was very particular in his directions that they should be of the largest bore. The ball passed through his heart, through the bed, and lodged in the wall at the bedside. The report of the pistol was not heard by any of the domestics, and his death was neither known nor suspected until the next morning, when his elder brother called on business; and, having entered the bedchamber, found him dead, and exactly in that state which justified the conclusion that he never moved after he fired. He had often lamented in the course of his life, that he had not been brought up to a profession, but had never betrayed any symptoms of a disordered mind.—The jury, under these circumstances, brought in a verdict of—Suicide. At the time of his death he had one thousand pounds in his banker's hands.

Of an apoplectic seizure, in the prime of life, Mr. John Edwin, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and many years a favourite comedian of the Bath and Bristol theatres. He was a native of Bath; and had his assiduity kept pace with his abilities, he would have risen to great eminence in his profession. He had received a more than tolerably good educa-

tion; was well grounded in history and geography, and a master of the lighter accomplishments of music, dancing, fencing, &c.—His death was supposed to have been accelerated by the abuse which had been illiberally bestowed upon him in some dramatic strictures, intitled, "Familiar Epistles." As a compliment to his memory, Mr. Jones, the manager, shut the theatre in the evening, conscious that his brother-actors, who held him in great esteem, would be unequal to perform. He was to have sustained the principal part in the new play of the School for Reform, on the above evening. "As a man (says the Dublin Journal), he was, we believe, most estimable; he had received a good education, under the care of his father, the so much admired comedian; he was beloved by his acquaintance, and is sincerely lamented by his afflicted his widow. Mrs. Edwin, though but lately introduced in this country, is now the proudest ornament of our theatre as a comic actress: a very few weeks have passed since she arrived in Dublin in the company with her husband: she was received by the public with the most rapturous applause, and the fairest views of prosperity were open to her talents: she is now a forlorn widow in a land of strangers; but of strangers who have never permitted the tears of the widow to flow, while benevolence had a charm to soothe or soften her sorrow."

The Right Hon. Lord Carberry, about a month after he had succeeded to the title, on the decease of his nephew.

Joseph Walker, esq. formerly an eminent printer, and many years proprietor of the *Hibernian Magazine*.

At his seat in the county of Antrim, Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Massareene, Viscount Massareene, and Baron of Loughreagh. This nobleman was many years confined in the Bastille at Paris, and effected his escape in 1789 by marrying Mademoiselle Marie Anne Barrier, daughter of the Governor, who, with her sister and her husband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. His Lordship was distinguished for many eccentricities. From his long residence in the Bastille, he contracted a habit of sleeping on a mattress on the floor, and, after his return to Ireland, continued it, her Ladyship resting on a down bed in the same apartment. But this was not the only circumstance in which they disagreed; and at length a separation took place. His Lordship was in his 63d year, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. Colonel Skeffington.

DEATHS AT GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, dated January 31, 1805.—"Enclosed I send you a list of the military and principal British inhabitants who were carried off by the late epidemical fever: it is, I believe, correct, as far as it goes, and includes all the British in respectable situations.

By

By this it will be seen what dreadful havoc has been made in this small place; but of the misery that accompanied this scene of desolation, no one, without being an actual witness, can form an idea. We are now entirely relieved from it; the post is opened, and clean bills of health are issued. Famine, however, now assails us, instead of disease: for three months we have been living almost entirely upon salt provisions; and since the beginning of last month there has been an incessant deluge of rain, accompanied by repeated heavy gales of wind. The bay, at this moment, has a most dismal appearance, nearly thirty sail of square-rigged vessels being ashore, and several of them beaten to pieces; besides, those which rode out the gales are lying in a very distressed situation, some with every mast carried away!"

Staff. Major-General Barnett—Lord Pelham Clinton—Capt. Parsonage—Mrs. Nouth—Drs. Baynes and Straith—Rev. J. T. Frome and wife—Mrs. Hughes—Mr. Williams and two children—Mr. Levery, sen. and one daughter—Mr. Levery, jun.

Royal Artillery.—Captains Adie and Ledgerston—Lieutenants Hall, Pritchard, Wright, and Ellison—Mrs. Witham, and 195 men.

Royal Engineers.—Mr. C. M'Donald, and 123 men.

2d, or Queen's Regiment. Capt. Johnston—Lieutenants Culloden and Smith—Ensigns Coldstream and Griffiths, and 91 men.

10th Regiment. Lieutenants Parker and Glead—Dr. Colbraith—Mrs. Carpenter, and 28 men.

13th Regiment. Lieutenants Brown, Patterson, Maister, and Hull—Dr. M'Guire—Mistresses Wilkinson and Brown, and 123 men.

54th Regiment. Major Bellew—Captain Heywood—Paymaster Wilkinson—Lieutenants Cuthbert, M'Pherson, and King—Ensign Doolan, and 102 men.

De Roll's Regiment. Captains Metzger, Laville, Bachman, and Altenberg—Lieutenants De Roll and Wiefembach—Ensigns Coustan and Pollistrong—Drs. Deguizois and Lodren—Mrs. Muller, and 187 men.

Barrack Department. Major Andrews and wife—Lieutenants Claydon and Naughton, and 15 men.

Ordnance Department. Messrs. Alexander Rofs, James Bolton, Hanley, sen. and wife—Lieut. Scholey—Miss C. Hockings and brother—Messrs. Rodgerston, M'Donald, sen. Pons, wife, and one son, Smith, Hare, wife, daughter, and two sons.

Victualling Department. Capt. Darling and son—Messrs. Thomas Ince, Stokes, sen. Hanley, jun. Bennet, and Miller.

Naval Department. Mistresses Pownall, Wooden, and two children—Miss B. Mouat—Drs. Burd and Christie—Mr. Dent—Five clerks in the yard—and about 30 men.

Civil Department. Mrs. Jephson and child—Messrs. Nugent, Pulgrave, and F. Raleigh.

Inhabitants. Messrs. Glynn and wife, G. Cowper and wife—Rodgers and wife—M'Kay, wife, and daughter, Geddes and wife, C. Viale and wife—Boyd and wife, T. Gavino and sister, G. Robinson and wife, Abbot and wife, Shea, Gazzo, sen. J. Nailor, R. Jephson, A. Rombado, J. Calder, Humphries, G. M'Donald, Dixon, Meade, Kahn, Scott, D. Archibald, Donnoughe, jun. Chatto, Alexander, C. Mackellar, Thomas, jun. Booth and son, Nechlin, Byrn, R. Cowper, Horsey, A. Rofs, Clarke, Ashton, Johnson, Oxberry, Wyatt and son, and Messrs. Parrodys—Dr. and Mrs. Netts—Mistresses Green, Garnett, Power, Archbold, Way, Yorston, Davies, Kenion—Misses F. Cowper and Hill.

Abstract. Officers 54—Soldiers 864—Women and Children 164—Total Military 1082—Inhabitants about 2500—Total 3582.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Philadelphia, the Rev. J. B. Linn, pastor of the first presbyterian church in that city. His untimely and lamented death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel, after a long series of indisposition, which, however, was far from pointing to a catastrophe so premature and violent. This young man (for he was only twenty-seven years of age) attained a degree of eminence in his profession, and in literature in general, which seldom falls to the lot of age made perfect by various observation and long experience; he was fast advancing to the summit of distinction, when various corroding maladies laid hold of him, and tarnished in a great degree the flower of his days. In no instance, however, did his ardent desire after useful knowledge, and his indefatigable zeal in pursuit of it forsake him, and his latest moments were employed upon schemes of great and laudable ambition; a mysterious stroke, however, has interposed, and laid low all the hopes of his country and family with regard to him.

James Baden, professor of eloquence and the Latin tongue in the university of Copenhagen. His death is a serious loss to the literary world. He began his connection with that institution in 1779; his labours were not confined to the pupils at the National College; he devoted a great portion of his time to advance the Danish language to its highest state of improvement; and his translation of Tacitus rivals the original for precision, taste, and purity of diction. He also published a German and Danish Dictionary, known to every modern linguist. In the latter years of his life he found himself inadequate to the active duties of his public situation, and retired, but not without an honourable proof of the approbation of the Danish Government.

In Canada, Ytyenti Pohi, aged 102, a native of China, brought to America in early youth: he is said to have descended from the race of the Chinese emperors; and being of strong powers of mind and body, instituted,

in Canada, a society by the name of *Roussicouchs*, in imitation of those of his native country, and in Europe, several branches of which are now in existence in the United States: some of the objects of these societies are to obtain and preserve the curiosities of nature, to forward the arts and sciences, to practise Olympic games, &c. It was in the act of attempting to throw an iron spear, weighing nearly six hundred pounds, at a mark twenty feet distant, (and which he effected that he occasioned his death, the exertion having produced a violent hæmorrhage.

In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Captain Daniel Holmes, master of the ship *Endeavour*, of London, and brother to the Rev. W. Holmes, who also died in Jamaica. Exemplary in fulfilling all the relative duties of life, the interest of his owners he ever held sacred, and paramount to every personal consideration. Last war, having the command of the *Julius Cæsar* West Indiaman, and being attacked by a French privateer off the coast of Jamaica, though half his crew were inefficient from sickness, and armed with one gun only and a few muskets, he opposed the most determined efforts of the enemy, contrived more than once to rake him, and, by dint of nautical skill, escaped into harbour without the loss of a single man. For his gallantry in this action, in which he was wounded, he received the thanks of Lord Balcarras, then Governor. The last was his 25th voyage.

At Paris, aged eighty, M. Latude, well known from his imprisonment, during thirty-five years, in the castle of Vincennes, the Bastille, and the Bicêtre. His health was not in the least impaired by his long confinement. It is said that some of the descendants of Madame de Pompadour endeavoured to atone for his sufferings, of which she was the occasion, by putting him into a trifling business, which afforded him support.

At Annapolis, Nova Scotia, General John Hoskins Stone, late Governor of the State of Maryland. At the commencement of the American war he acted as first captain of the celebrated regiment of Smallwood, and afterwards highly distinguished himself at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, and Prince-town. At the battle of German-town he received a wound which deprived him of activity for the remainder of his life.

At Gibraltar, in the prime of life, Dr William Burd, of the Naval Hospital; a gentleman of great professional abilities and most amiable private character. He rendered himself dear to his friends, and eminently useful to society, by his humane and unremitting exertions in administering relief to the distressed, and saving the lives of many in that garrison, during the rage of the pestilential disease, to which he himself fell a victim after an illness of a few days.

At New York, the Hon. J. S. Hobart, Judge of the District Court of New York,

and one of the revolutionary Judges during the American war.

At Boston, aged 65, T. M'Donough, esq. his Majesty's Consul for the states of New England.

At Barbadoes, in consequence of wounds received in a gallant action near that island with a large French privateer, which was beaten off, Lieutenant J. A. Dietrichsen, of the 60th foot, and ——— Lindo, esq. of Finsbury-square, passenger on board the *Penelope* letter of marque, Captain Robinson.

At Frankfort, Kentucky, of an inflammation of the brain, General John Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor of that commonwealth.

At Nuggur, in the East Indies, Captain John Stuart, of the Hon. East India Company's service, and third son of the late Hon. David Stuart.

At Patna, Major General Fullarton, of Skeldon, in the service of the East India Company.

On his passage to India, Dr. George Pattullo, son of the late John Pattullo, esq. of Balnoulie.

At his estate in Holland, aged 64, Frederic Christian Henry Baron de Tuyll, brother of the Countess of Athlone.

On his passage from Bengal to Bombay, where he intended to embark for his native country, was drowned, Colin Anderson, M. D. surgeon of the 75th regiment. He had served as surgeon in the army about thirty-five years. During the American war he accompanied the 15th foot to that country; and during the twenty-five years of his residence in India, he has been surgeon to the 71st, 77th, and 75th regiments. As a professional and scientific man, the service could not boast one more able or more humane; and his social qualities had acquired him universal love and esteem.

At Jamaica, the Rev. T. O'Keefe, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and only son of Mr. O'Keefe, the celebrated dramatic writer. He was a young gentleman of considerable talents, and his death is a severe stroke to his father, and has happened at a most unfortunate crisis, when he was preparing for the stage, under all the disadvantages of age, blindness, and narrow circumstances, a piece which, in whim and drollery, was expected to surpass all his former popular productions.

Aged 58, on service with a detachment of the Company's troops in the province of Bundelcund, and after an absence of above forty years in the East Indies, Lieut. Col. Thomas Polhill, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, and commander at Prince of Wales's Island. He was the eldest son of the late David Polhill, esq. one of the Justices of Maidstone.

At Antigua, Lieutenant G. Johnson, of the 70th regiment, son of Captain Johnson, of Violet Bank.

At

At Bombay, Mehendi Ali Khan, who, from a mean origin, was raised to a considerable employment in the East India Company's service, and entrusted with the provision of supplies at Judda for the troops employed in the expedition to Egypt, which he executed greatly to the satisfaction of the Bombay Government. He was also employed as resident at Bashire, and on an embassy to the Sovereign of Persia.

At Kingston, Jamaica, John Griffin Saville, esq. captain in the royal navy. He

eminently signalized himself under his friend Sir Sidney Smith in the arduous debarkation of our troops on the Egyptian shore.

At Madras, of the wounds which he received in storming the fort of Alhi Ghur, Colonel Kenny, of the 11th regiment of native infantry. He had been twenty-seven years in the service, and had fought many battles in India under his uncle Sir Eyre Coote. In the last affair, which proved mortal to him, he lost his right hand, and his left thigh was dreadfully shattered.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is, perhaps, not generally known, that a pretty steady trade is now carried on between this country and Peru. Although not immediately recognized by the Spanish Government, yet it is so far tolerated as to be conducted without hazard to the parties engaged in it. These ships carry out various kinds of woollen cloths, muslins, and other Manchester and Paisley manufactures, hardware of all kinds, silk hosiery, and silk manufactures in general. They bring back bark, sarsaparilla, indigo, ingots of gold, bars of silver, wrought plate, &c. Since the establishment of a free trade in the Spanish colonies, which took place in 1783, the English and other traders have had better access to this market, and have contrived to distribute their commodities along the whole extent of these coasts. The consequence has been, that the manufacturers of Quito have had little demand for their coarse cloths, those of British manufacture being preferred, and to be had at a cheaper rate.

The usual Acapulca ships and other Government traders have been discontinued since the same date, and the trade to the Manillas and other parts is carried on in private bottoms by free companies of merchants.

The prices of stocks, though not advancing, have not lately known any remarkable variation. The 3 per Cent. Consols vary between 57 and 58. The Oranium has been at a premium of 2, 3, and 4 per cent.

The brewers of Liverpool have lately circulated the following paper relative to the advance in the price of ale and beer.

"As the Liverpool brewers find themselves along with others brewers in the kingdom, compelled to the disagreeable alternative either to advance the price or to reduce the quality of ale and beer, they presume to state to the public the causes which necessitate them to such a step: they find this the more necessary, because the brewers have been challenged in certain London papers to shew cause for such a proceeding; and as the public generally and the poorer classes of the community specially are deeply interested in the quality and price of ale and beer, the brewers hope for the kind attention of a liberal public to an account of the causes why they are obliged to raise the prices or reduce the quality of beer and ale, which are as follows:

At the conclusion of the last war, in 1802, it was found necessary that a sum of 41,489,000*l.* of accumulated debt in Exchequer bills, &c. should be funded; it was also resolved by parliament, that another sum of 56,445,000*l.* the interest of which had before been paid by the income tax of 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* on land, &c. should be provided for in another manner; the income tax was then repealed, and in place of that tax other articles were substituted to pay that interest, among which were malt, beer, and hops, which in 1803, actually paid as follows:

Malt in addition to old duties, paid more in the first year	£	1,155,268
Beer ditto		399,964
Allowance to brewers taken off		439,195
Tax additional on malt, ale and beer, laid on in 1802		1,239,147
In June 1803. so soon as the present war began, a further additional tax was laid on malt for its support, which was estimated to produce	}	1,270,000
Additional tax on malt and beer in two years, 1802 and 1803		1,509,847
Old produce of malt, beer, and hops, before these new taxes annually about		3,000,000
Paid annually now by malt, ale, beer, and hops, which last are uncertain		1,809,847

The public will hence perceive that the brewers are now obliged to find an additional sum of 5,091,847l. more than in 1802, for the new duties, which are paid every seven weeks, and also to find a capital for giving credit with ale and beer proportionately larger than two years ago. Nor is this the whole; barley which was sold in 1800, so high as 98s. per quarter, was sold in 1802, at 33s. per quarter; and in 1803 at 24s. 10d. per quarter, as appears by Mr. Catherwood's table of the weekly returns, and did not rise till June, 1804. Owing to this cause, notwithstanding the additional duty of 3s. per bushel of 32 quarts fresh laid on malt, and 3s. 9d. on strong beer, per barrel, the brewers had it in their power to afford beer and ale at the late prices; but since the new corn bill was brought into parliament in June last, the price of barley has advanced from 25s. to 68s. per quarter, which is 43s. more per quarter than before the new corn bill, and if the new duty of 24s. per quarter on malt be added, a candid public will allow that the brewers with 67s. per quarter advance on malt and barley, and 3s. 9d. per barrel on strong beer, must raise the price of ale and beer, or reduce the quality, or give up the trade.

It is a fact, that the duty and increased expence, independent of the advance in barley, on a barrel of ale, fairly brewed, and sold at 6d. per quart, are now as much as a barrel of such ale was sold for in Liverpool, ten years ago.

In justification of themselves, as to the unhandsome reproach made to the maltsters and brewers in the London papers, that they were negligent if they did not foresee that the new corn act would raise the price of barley, and that if they did not provide a stock of malt before-hand for the public, they are to blame. The maltsters and brewers beg leave to state in reply, that they were not likely to foresee that barley would rise to such a price, after the public declaration in parliament, in July last, that the quantity of old corn on hand, especially barley, was so immense in England, as to require a bounty to get rid of it by exportation to some other country, which was urged as the main reason for the bill.

It is further requested that a candid public will recollect, that a new duty of 3s. per bushel on malt, and 3s. 9d. per barrel on strong beer, independent of the advance in barley, demand so great an advance of capital to feed the revenue, as puts it out of the power of all but the very rich brewers to purchase largely before-hand, and it is notorious, that for this special reason speculation in malt by brewers had ceased after the new duties took place; indeed some brewers found themselves so hard pushed to pay the new duties, that instead of being able to speculate in malt, it is well known they were obliged to shorten their credit, and call twice instead of once per year on their customers for payment.

The public may rest assured, that the brewers will be as moderate and reasonable in the advance of ale and beer, and will furnish a quality as good, and at a price as low as the new duties on Malt, ale and beer, and the operations of the new corn act, in raising the price of barley, will allow, so as to leave themselves a living profit; indeed the great competition in the brewing trade insures that to the public.

It is very unjustly imputed to the maltster, that malt is higher now than even in 1801; the additional duty since of 24s. per quarter, should be deducted, as constituting a part of the present price, which is no benefit to the maltster, but is paid before-hand to government.

The Liverpool brewers do not meanly attempt to deceive an enlightened and candid public by pretending to serve them now at the same price with an article, of a quality as good as before the advance in barley, and the new duties on malt and beer, and they are convinced that a reasonable public will not expect it. If the brewers and maltsters may presume at all to obtrude their opinions upon the public, they would venture to recommend a petition to parliament to repeal the new corn act, and to reduce the present exorbitant duties on malt, ale and beer, which pay nearly three times as much per annum as the old land tax, and the new income tax on land together; being the only means according to their ideas, of reducing first the price of barley, and next lowering the heavy new duties on malt and beer; these steps alone can enable the brewers to keep down the prices of ale and beer; and when this shall be effected, the Liverpool brewers will most cheerfully serve the public with ale and beer, of a quality and at a price proportioned to any fall in the price of barley, and any reduction by parliament of the duties on malt, ale, and beer; and most heartily do they wish success to such a petition. The maltsters and brewers of several counties have petitioned parliament for a modification only of those duties, but hitherto in vain; and they trust that a candid public will be convinced that the advance in the price of ale and beer does not originate with the maltsters and brewers, but arises from another and a very obvious source."

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE uncommon fineness of the weather, and the seasonable rains which have fallen lately, have been exceedingly favourable to the operations of husbandry, and have enabled the farmer to sow his Spring Corn with facility, making excellent work. The Barley Tilths, on strong lands, were never mellowed or in better condition for Grass Seeds; many thousand acres have been sown; and in well managed districts the feeding-business is in great forwardness.

The young Wheats every where look well and promising. Winter Tares and Clover have improved lately very much; and in warm situations a bite may be soon expected. The Turnips have not suffered by the late frosts, and, with the assistance of the Swedish (which are now generally sown), will enable the farmer to support his flocks well, till the new Grasses are ready to be turned in.

The Ewes are beginning to lamb; the Falls are in general good, and there happen but few casualties.

The prices of Grain in the country markets have been lately nearly stationary, except that Seed Corn of all kinds has been somewhat higher. Clover, Rye, Grass, and Trefoil Seeds, are much advanced, being now in great request. The average price for England and Wales is—Wheat, 9s. 11d.; Rye, 5s. 9d.; Barley, 4s.; Oats, 2s. 2d.; Beans, 4s. 7d.; Pease, 4s. 2d.; Oatmeal, 4s. 8d.

Fodder is in general plenty, and moderate in price, which occasioned Lean Cattle to obtain good prices at the late fairs, where Stock Sheep have been somewhat cheaper; and Store Hogs are very low. In Smithfield Market Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per stone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Milch Cows are dear; and good fresh Horses of the draught and saddle kind still obtain great prices, and are much in demand.

In Whitechapel Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 16s. to 4l. 9s.; Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.; Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 8s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, 1805, to the 24th of March, 1805, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.24. March 20. Wind E.
Lowest 29.40. March 1. Wind N.

Greatest variation in } 5-10ths
24 hours. } of an inch. { Between the mornings of the 1st and 2d, the mercury rose from 29.4 to 29.9.

Thermometer.

Highest 62°. March 14. Wind W.
Lowest 22°. March 11. Wind S.E.

Greatest variation in } 26° { Early in the morning of the 11th, the thermometer was as low as 22°, at the same hour on the next day it stood at 48°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is very small, being equal to but little more than three quarters of an inch in depth.

This month has been remarkable for much fair and very dry weather. During the middle and latter part of it, the wind has been in the east, and frequently the weather has been severe; nevertheless, upon the whole, the average degree of heat has been at 43.568, or about eight degrees higher than that of the preceding month. The mean height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29.92.

In this country a dry March has ever been esteemed favourable to the progress of vegetation, and as a forerunner to a plentiful season; we may therefore anticipate, from the present, good crops; and in most parts the wheat looks well, and the trees make a good shew for fruit.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE solar spots at present very far exceed in number and magnitude all that I have ever observed at one time.

Observing the sun on the meridian with a small equatoreal telescope, I was struck with one of them very little advanced on the Sun's disc. As the power is only 38, I knew the spot must be very large to be discernible by it; and so I found. For, changing my achromatic for a reflector with a power of 100, I saw no less than seven spots. Three cluster-spots triangularly disposed, large, and west of the centre; two other round spots east of the centre; and this vast spot behind them in the situation which I have described. It is about four times the length (extending from north to south) of its width; and its width must be at least (I think) 40". It will probably, as it becomes observable more distinctly near the centre, be found to be a cluster-spot. Its edges are dusky, and very ill defined. There was a small spot still east of it, very little beyond the eastern limb of the Sun.

These

These were seen 10th March, 23 h. 46 m. nearly. On my re-observing of the great spot the same day, I thought its transverse diameter was equal fully to 1' and its larger axis about $3\frac{1}{2}$. It was spindle-formed.

The Eclipse of the Moon, 15th January last, took place, according to my observation by a common watch, 6 h. 44 m. A.M. At 6 h. 40 m. it was certainly not commenced. Although the twilight was strong, I never saw the commencement of an eclipse more distinctly; and about twenty minutes later, Mars was visible in the west, and Venus nearly on the meridian.

The approach of the *penumbra* was very distinguishable some minutes before the eclipse began.

Troffen, March 11, 1805.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

P. S. Be so good to correct an erratum in my Reply to Remarks on my Account of Mr. Hollis's Legacies, where you have printed Mr. for Mrs. Wakefield.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Speculum—T. B. on Orthoepey—L. L.—Mercator (whose subject is anticipated)—Re-nelm—L. B.—S. K.'s Letter sent by S. P.—Candidus—J. H. on English Grammar—Querist on the Property Tax—Remarks on Dr. Perry's Letter to Dr. Kinglake—Observations on Magnetism—Thoughts concerning the Inequality of Genius—J. T. on Pronunciation—Letter on the Slave Trade—Essay on British Poesy—Eulogy on General Washington—Translation of the first Ode of Horace—Verses to the Thatched-House Society—On the Young Roscius in Richard III.—Sacred Music—Tactics from Voltaire—Pinner's Hill—The Red-breast—Ode on Science—to Adeline—Lines on the Death of Tullock—Lines by J. W.—Stanzas on Spring—The Journey of Life—The Sailor Boy, &c.—Abomelique and Fatima—do not suit our Miscellany.

Bridge-street, Blackfriars, March 29, 1805.

IT having been represented to Mr. PHILLIPS, that, in consequence of a combination among that class of Printers called Pressmen, the Proprietors of some of the Periodical Works will not be able to publish them as usual on the Last Day of March, and that such Proprietors might sustain essential injury by the separate publication of any particular Work, he has on these accounts consented to postpone the publication of THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE till MONDAY the EIGHTH DAY of APRIL, on which Day it has been agreed that all the Monthly Publications shall be issued to the Bookselling Trade, and on the following Day, TUESDAY the NINTH, generally delivered to the Public.

* * Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at one Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.

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